

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 3
No. 12



AUGUST
1943

Farm · Home · School

a Salute to Quality



SINCE 1858

The MACDONALD TOBACCO COMPANY

*Canada's Largest Independent Manufacturers
of Tobaccos and Cigarettes*

**"The Forest Tool for Victory"
EXPOSITION PROVINCIALE
QUEBEC**

September 3rd to 12th

QUEBEC'S LEADING FAIR

Magnificent displays of Handicrafts and Home Industries.

Agricultural - Industrial
Educational - Recreational

5 HARNESS RACING DAYS

Coliseum - Evenings - Sept. 5th to 10th

THE ROXYETTES

Direct from Roxy Theatre, N.Y.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



This journal is owned, edited,
and published monthly by
Macdonald College.

For advertising rates and
correspondence concerning the
advertising section write to the
Advertising Representative.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Chairman

W. H. BRITTAI, Ph.D.

Circulation Manager

L. H. HAMILTON, M.S.

Business Manager

T. F. WARD

Editor

A. B. WALSH, B.Sc. (Agr.)

Associate Editor

H. R. C. AVISON, M.A.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

E. GROSS

6381 De Vimy Ave.

Montreal

Telephone ATlantic 4739

All correspondence concerning
the material appearing in the
MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL
should be addressed to

THE EDITOR,

Macdonald College, P.Q.

Subscription rates — 50c per year

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A good many of us are doing some thinking these days about the post-war world, but most of us find it hard to think through to any principles which we would insist should be recognized in a reconstruction plan. In the hope that it may be of some help in this task, we print on Page 27 of this issue the Manifesto of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. This is a non-political, non-sectarian statement of some basic human principles. It is not a perfect statement; that would be impossible. But we believe it has considerable merit. We suggest to our readers that they check against it their own thinking. If they find they can accept some or all of these principles, they should then take the next step of seeing what these would mean in their own community.

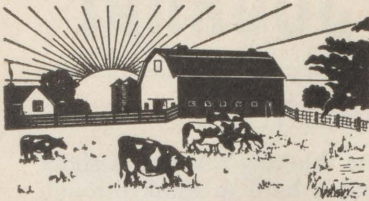
This manifesto was adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for Adult Education in London, Ontario, recently, and is the basis on which the Association is undertaking a comprehensive programme of public education, looking toward the reconstruction period. This programme will be launched at a conference to be held at Macdonald College, September 10, 11, and 12. In general outline, the programme will be familiar to those who follow the Farm Radio Forum, in that it will centre around a weekly radio broadcast and organized discussion groups. The broadcasts and the study material will deal with those Canadian and world problems whose solution is essential to victory and to peace. The programme will seek to inform public opinion and to create public attitudes that will make possible the kind of world most of us hope for. Altogether it represents the most significant educational venture ever undertaken in Canada.

Not Idle but Vicious Rumour

We heard a disturbing story the other day of a government inspector who used trickery in order to get a conviction against a farmer for breach of the regulation forbidding sale of cream of more than 18% butter fat. It was a particularly offensive case and we hoped it had not happened as we heard it, but if it had, we know it would not take long for such a man to get his just dismissal from government service. Of necessity there has been a great increase in Government special personnel in the last year or two. It is not surprising if some errors are committed by new inspectors with inadequate knowledge of their jobs. The responsible citizen will act to curb excessive zeal on the part of inspectors as he would to stimulate the lax ones.

What bothered us more was the attitude towards reasonable control measures that the telling of this story involved. Here was a prize example of the kind of rumour that was spread in Germany before Hitler came to power to undermine confidence in established authority. There is as grave danger in spreading such stories as there would be in giving information to the enemy. (In fact, it is our enemy "within the gates" who will thrive on such tales). It is the responsibility of good citizens to pin down these rumours in the most direct way — not by repeating them, but by taking them to the officials who can deal with the offenders, if such they be.

We may not like these sometimes unpleasant duties of citizenship, but we fooled ourselves too long into thinking that we could leave it to someone else to be our public conscience. We don't need to be community busy-bodies — just alert citizens ready to take our part in seeing that democracy functions and that essentially democratic regulations are not discredited either by abuse or neglect.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

OAT RUSTS

by R. A. Ludwig

Rust occurs on oats in Quebec every year. Fortunately it is only occasionally that it does serious damage in most districts. The late seeding and abundant rainfall this season have produced conditions that are ideal for rust development. It may be expected, therefore, that the later crops will suffer more than the usual amount of damage. Because of this probability this article is being written in the hope of providing those who are not already familiar with rust a better understanding of its nature and control.

Stem Rust of Oats

Stem rust of oats, like all other plant rusts, is caused by a fungus or mould. It is called stem rust because it is mainly the stems that are affected although it may occur on the leaves and other green parts of the plant. Figure 1 in the diagram shows a drawing of a bit of oat stem on which are several rust pustules. Each pustule contains a brick red powdery material that is made up of thousands of reddish, single-celled, seed-like reproductive bodies called spores. These spores are too small to be seen with the naked eye but if one cuts a thin slice of stem through a pustule and examines it with a microscope one sees masses of spores being produced and some being liberated, as illustrated in figure 2. These spores, once they are released, are distributed by the wind, many of them settling on healthy oat plants. Here, if weather conditions are favourable, they germinate and grow through the breathing pores into the stem (Figure 4) where they branch and rebranch to form the wefts of threads that constitute the body of the fungus. These feed on the oat plant using substances that would normally be used in filling the grain, thus causing the grain to shrivel and the yield to be reduced. In about ten days the fungus breaks through the stem surface and produces another pustule of red spores (Figure 5). These, distributed by the wind, attack more oat plants. This process is repeated many times throughout the summer. It is in this stage, commonly known as the red rust or summer stage, that the fungus multiplies and does most damage. As the oat plant approaches maturity the fungus stops producing red or summer spores and begins producing another kind of spore in pustules similar to those that bore the red spores except that they are black in colour (Figure 7). This stage is known as the black rust or winter stage. The spores (Figure 8) cannot reinfect the oat plant but remain dor-

mant on the straw throughout the winter. In the spring these black overwintering spores produce a third kind of spore, called a sporidium (Figure 9). These are also incapable of attacking oats but can attack the common barberry (Figure 10). When a barberry is attacked orange coloured spots are produced on the leaves. If one examines a spot with a hand lens one sees a cluster of cup-like structures called cluster cups. Microscopical examination shows each cup to contain masses of orange coloured spores known as cluster cup spores (Figure 11). The cluster cup spores are spread by the wind. They cannot attack the barberry but if they fall on young oat plants they infect them just as the red spores did. After about 10 days red rust pustules, in which red rust spores are produced, develop and the summer stage begins again.

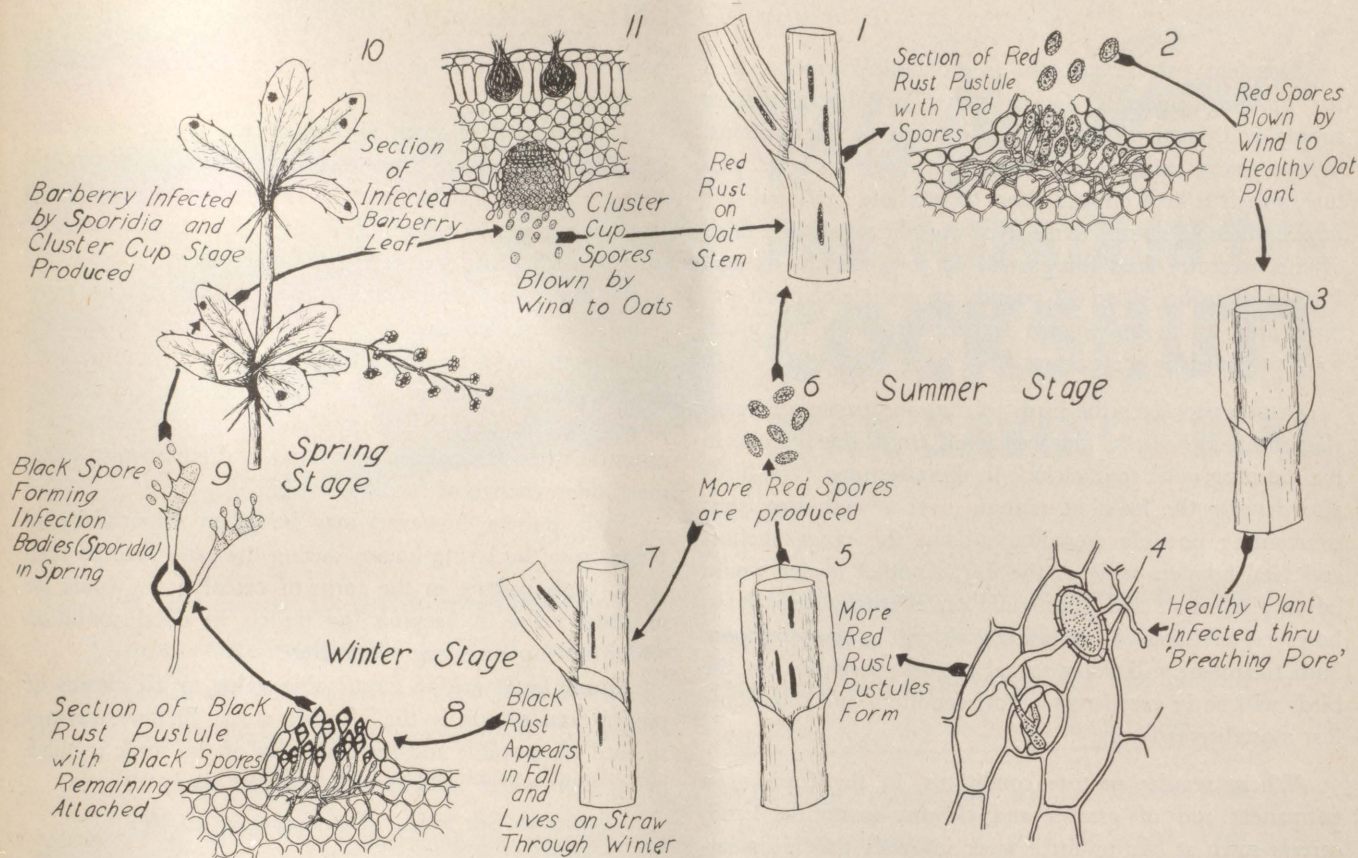
Crown Rust of Oats

Crown rust, like stem rust, requires two plants on which to complete its life cycle. Instead of being able to attack the oat plant and the common barberry, however, it attacks the oat plant and the common buckthorn. It is the buckthorn that is attacked on germination of the black spores in the spring and it is on the buckthorn that the cluster cups appear. There is a slight difference in the behaviour and appearance of the two rusts on the oat plant. In stem rust the summer pustules are more common on the stems, rectangular in shape and brick red in colour while in crown rust they are more common on the leaves, oval or irregularly shaped and orange yellow in colour.

Sources of Rust Infection

As can be seen from the preceding discussion there are only two types of spores that can infect the oat plant. These are the cluster cup spores and the red or summer spores. The cluster cup spores are produced only on the barberry in the case of stem rust and on the buckthorn in the case of crown rust. Although an effort has been made to eradicate these two plants a number of them still exist in Eastern Canada and early heavy attacks on the oat crops in their vicinity may sometimes result from them. There are too few of these plants, however to account for all the oat rust that appears. It has long been known that the red spores cannot survive through the winter from one crop to the next under our conditions. Experiments have shown that the red spores can be carried by the wind through tremendous distances and it has been proven that

Life History of the Stem Rust Fungus



they are able to blow in from the oat crops in more southern regions. It is, therefore, to these wind-blown red rust spores that we owe most of our Canadian oat rust outbreaks.

Control of Oat Rust

1. Eradication of the Barberry and Buckthorn in the vicinity of oat fields removes the possibility of attack by the cluster cup spores early in the season.

2. Early maturing varieties such as Mabel and Cartier usually ripen before rust reaches epidemic proportions and hence do not often suffer much damage. Because of their early maturity they are considered to be disease avoiding varieties. This may be taken advantage of where rust is

likely to be a problem.

3. Certain varieties possess resistance to rust and, although breeding for oat rust resistance has not yielded as spectacular results as has the breeding for wheat rust resistant varieties, considerable progress has been made along this line. Among the commonly recommended varieties Banner and Lasalle are medium to late maturing, the Banner possessing no special rust resistance and the Lasalle some resistance to both crown and stem rust; Erban and Vanguard are medium maturing, the former being resistant to crown rust and the latter to stem rust; Cartier and Mabel are early maturing and rust avoiding, the latter being also crown rust resistant.

Information and where to get it

A Practical Farm Root Cellar, Publication No. 708
Publicity and Extension Office. Dept. of Agriculture. Ottawa. Free.

The root house described in this leaflet is designed for cheap construction and it has a floor space measuring 10 feet by 14 feet. The house is well insulated and is particularly suited to districts having a cold winter season. Important points such as, temperature, humidity and ventilation are discussed on the first page of the bulletin.

A Guide to Group Discussion

If you are one of those people who sometimes has to lead discussion in farmers' meetings, Women's Institutes or Community Schools, write for the handy, 40 page, illustrated booklet recently issued by the Rural Adult Education Service, "A Guide to Group Discussion", price 10 cents.

Pasture for Poultry

by W. A. Maw

Succulent pasture material is economical protein feed for growing chickens. Grass, clover or alfalfa pasture supply additional vitamin values as well as the proteins. Where young chickens are given free range on good pasture, which is kept clipped short to promote continual leaf development, a saving is made of approximately one-third of the necessary feed for growth up to 6 months of age. Instead of using 30 to 32 pounds of grain and mash per bird, only 21 to 23 pounds is necessary with the green food provided by the pasture.

In order to force the birds to consume pasturage material, the feed hoppers may be closed from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. The birds also develop the habit of ranging over a wide area, thus overcoming possible crowding around the range shelters and feed hoppers most of the day. Another means would be to give mash and grain only on alternate days. It is, however, advisable to feed some grain in the late afternoon. Such treatment will delay sexual maturity slightly, but the birds will be in excellent physical condition and thus show less mortality as layers.

Where regular pasture conditions, in the form of a permanent sod of grasses and clovers, is not at hand, cereals sown at two or three week intervals provide a satisfactory substitute. It is especially important to plan for late summer and fall pasture.

The cereals — fall rye, barley or oats — provide good pasture crops. Fall rye is, however, more permanent than oats or barley, as it withstands heavy clipping better.

Where possible the range shelters should be moved on to fresh land within the field at least once during the summer. All feeding equipment should be moved periodically further away from the houses. In this way the birds are forced to move off from the houses for feed. Water

troughs may also be moved, but kept in shaded areas if possible.

If early-hatched stock is coming into laying condition, it is advisable to have batteries of nests placed conveniently near the houses in the field, thus training the pullets to lay in nests while on range. If the early pullets are kept on range while the weather is still quite warm, there is the possibility that feather-picking may be delayed or overcome. The sudden change from range pasture conditions to confinement in houses without the pasture herbage may be the principal causes of the commencement of feather-picking in the early fall season. Ample green feed is very essential when the pullets are placed in the houses to offset the sudden change of feeding.

Early pullets, however, may be given opportunity to range from the laying houses during the early fall. In such cases, fresh pasture in the form of cereal grass would be of great value in keeping the pullets in good condition while starting their egg production.

Green feeds are of inestimable value to all classes of poultry and especially the growing stock. Definite savings in feed are possible and the condition of the stock is much better than where lacking such essential feeds.



Range shelters on permanent grass pasture spaced about 75 feet apart. Feed hoppers and water barrel, with automatic tap with trough, placed well forward of the houses.

Nova Scotia Hatcheries Have Record Output

Nova Scotia chick hatcherymen have established a new high in production, and for the first time have topped the million mark. Reports received up to June 30 from the 32 hatcheries, some of them incomplete, showed the total of chicks hatched in the first six months of the year to be 1,100,952, which was twelve per cent over the total number hatched in the year 1942. The number of eggs set up to June 30 was 1,529,976 giving a hatchability of 71.9 per cent.

An estimate of the number of chicks that will be hatched in the year 1943, based on the number of eggs in the machines and the bookings by the hatcheries, gives a

total of 1,230,000. This, if realized, will be 25 per cent over last year's production and will be well above the 20 per cent increase asked for as part of Nova Scotia's increased farm production program.

Two hatcheries operating in Cumberland County with an increased capacity over last season have hatched approximately 60,000 chicks. Most of these chicks have been sold in nearby districts and the mortality reported by the customers has been under 1%. Chick mortality in the province on a whole has been normal and somewhat lighter than last year despite the unfavourable weather for brooding.



Why You Should **PARTICIPATE IN THE COCKSHUTT WAR SAVINGS PLAN**

● Just as soon as Government Rationing of new farm equipment is lifted, manufacturers will be swamped with orders. Because considerable time will be required to switch from a wartime to a peacetime basis, it will be impossible to meet the demand.

The Cockshutt War Savings Plan gives you preference on the delivery of Cockshutt Farm Equipment. Through this Plan you purchase War Savings Certificates and deposit them with Cockshutt against the machines you require, for delivery either when the War is over or if you are granted a permit.

For example, if you want a new Cockshutt

Tractor, your War Savings, invested in the COCKSHUTT WAR SAVINGS PLAN, start the payments right away. It's like buying on time . . . only you get the interest.

This plan, sponsored by Cockshutt with the co-operation of the National War Finance Committee is profitable to you . . . and patriotic! It is just one more Cockshutt service to Canadian farmers. For full details see your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer and learn how advantageous it will be for you to buy War Savings Certificates regularly!



COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

SMITHS FALLS • WINNIPEG • REGINA
SASKATOON • CALGARY • EDMONTON

COCKSHUTT PLOW QUEBEC LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC
COCKSHUTT PLOW MARITIME LIMITED, TRURO, N.S.



1839 • Leaders for Over a Century • 1943

Blitzkreig by Bacteria

by F. S. Thatcher

Blitzkreig! Fifth-columnists! Air-borne invasion!

All these terms as splashed around by the daily press are meant to build up pictures of modern methods of war. We find, though, that nature in many fields has long used very similar methods, fortunately, with results less drastic for mankind, but often with devastating results for the "enemy" concerned.

In nature, many a struggle is relentlessly fought with death and extinction the only accompaniment of failure. One such struggle is found in disease, a combat between one individual and aggressive hordes of bacteria, whose armies work in billions and whose blitzkreig tactics are only launched after careful massing of forces and patient waiting for the most favourable time to strike.

Such an aggressor is the fire-blight bacterium, a major enemy of apple and pear orchards whose massed armies have made quiet preparation and simply wait until the fifth columnist has done his work.

Well, where are these armies? Who are the fifth columnists and what do the fireblight bacteria do, anyway?

Every apple grower and every observant visitor among apple trees sees the work of the fireblight microbe as he notices the depressing disfigurement of apple trees by blackened blighted blossom-clusters, whose wizened stalks are a mocking remnant of the masses of bloom which earlier gave such fragrant promise, and by the shrivelled brown leaves dejectedly clinging to the new season's growth. The more experienced observers notice the dead limbs or killed areas of bark on trunks of trees which, if left untouched, might well prove a mortal wound to the whole tree.

How does the fireblight bacterium do these things? This is its story: the parasite finds its winter quarters in the bark of branches or of the trunk where it lies low until spring. Just about blossom time the bacteria multiply rapidly and finally ooze out from the bark in sticky droplets containing millions of bacteria. Insects may visit this ooze or driving rain may splash it around and a few blossoms become contaminated by the bacteria. With this "bridge-head" established they multiply in enormous numbers in the nectar of the blossoms so that every visiting bee or other insect will spread bacteria to practically every other blossom it may visit. Once this is done the severity of the result depends only on the weather. If the weather remains humid and warm enough to favour the germ's virulent action the crop is doomed, and proper action by the orchardist is necessary to save his tree.

Over a year ago the author warned in another publication that an epidemic of fireblight was threatening in many communities. This year fireblight is severe in many districts, and orchards usually free from the pest have suffered serious damage for the first time in several years.

This is where the "fifth-column" comes in. One of the weaknesses of our democracy is the tendency to complacency — letting things slide 'till a crisis arises.

Ten or twelve years ago fireblight was a major menace to Quebec orchardists. It killed many trees and reduced the productivity of some orchards to a catastrophic extent. A campaign which was vastly helped by the weather was launched against the disease, with success, so that for several years the fireblight menace has been reduced to a



1. *Twig Blight*. Red-brown leaves, shrivelled as though scorched, dejectedly hang from the killed new-season's growth.
2. *Fireblight Cankers*. Young shoots offer an easy highway into the tissues of larger limbs or trunks from which extensive killing may result.
3. *Blossom blight*. Wizened stalks — a mocking remnant of the blooms of fragrant promise.



Tests run on many Canadian farms prove that when cows are fed "Miracle" 18% Dairy Feed or a ration containing "Miracle" 24% or 32% Dairy Supplement the milk production increases as much as 25%, and feed costs may easily be reduced 20%. Use these better "Miracle" Feeds in the dotted bags, and boost your profits.



THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

point where its sporadic occurrence appeared to be of little more than nuisance value. Fireblight was licked, the grower thought, and complacency towards it set in. However, the bacteria were ignored here and there and in time by gradual infiltration became widespread. In this way a little develops in nearly every orchard, and when that point is reached, watch out! All that is required for a major outbreak is the right set of weather conditions favouring overwintering, rapid multiplication in the spring and the occurrence of humid weather while the air-borne invasion is on (when the bees are carrying it to nearly every blossom).

Favourable Season

Our wet spring and early summer have been very favourable to the multiplication of the fireblight germ this year which accounts for the current severity of the disease. But that's not all! The season has favoured much succulent twig growth which falls a ready prey to this particular aggressor and provides an easy highway into the larger limbs and the trunk where more serious damage can result by destroying the food-conducting tissues in the bark. The larger limbs represent the best overwintering places so that the numbers of potential "springboards" for attack will be increased next spring. The stage might be set for an overwhelming attack! The weather alone can determine this.

You see the fifth-columnist now! He is the one who takes no steps to stamp out fireblight in his own orchard or

who insists on keeping highly susceptible varieties in a district where more valuable types abound. He is the one who doesn't bother about a few crab-trees in the yard, little thinking that blighted crabs can be a menace to the orchards of a whole neighbourhood. I have seen badly diseased, ill-kept trees in small dilapidated orchards surrounded by well tended commercial orchards where it was apparent that the closer to the derelict orchard the worse was the blight in the good orchards.

How are we to meet this threatened invasion?

1. Stamp out the fifth-columnist. Remove very susceptible varieties such as Alexanders, and Crab apples.
2. In the fall prune out every blighted twig you can find cutting it off six inches below the killed part of the twig.
3. Examine all branches bearing blighted twigs. If the bark on a limb at the base of a blighted twig is discoloured or a little sunken, cut out *all* the dead, brown tissue in this area and coat with one of the disinfectants described in the Dominion Government bulletin on fireblight. If extensive spread has occurred in the limb, saw it off.
4. If, in the spring, the new season's growth develops fireblight go through the orchard as often as you can and remove all newly infected twigs.

Spraying is useless. Persistent effort and a willingness to work for the common good are your only protection.

Concrete Supply Tank

(The plan below was sent in by Geo. Skilling of Danville, Que., in response to the Journal's request for plans of usable articles built at home).

The following plant of a concrete supply tank may be found useful and it can be built by most farmers, as it takes only pipe, cement and gravel. The cement used is 1 part cement to 3 of gravel.

Planed boards should be used for all inside forms to avoid cracking the cement in removing them — with care. (Taper the inside of the bowls).

The float can be made out of sheet metal, rubber pad — (Possibly an old inner tube?) and a No. 2½ (sealed) with a little time and solder, etc.

The pipe used was 1". It is wise to put a hollow (wood) plug in the end where it fills the bowls to prevent

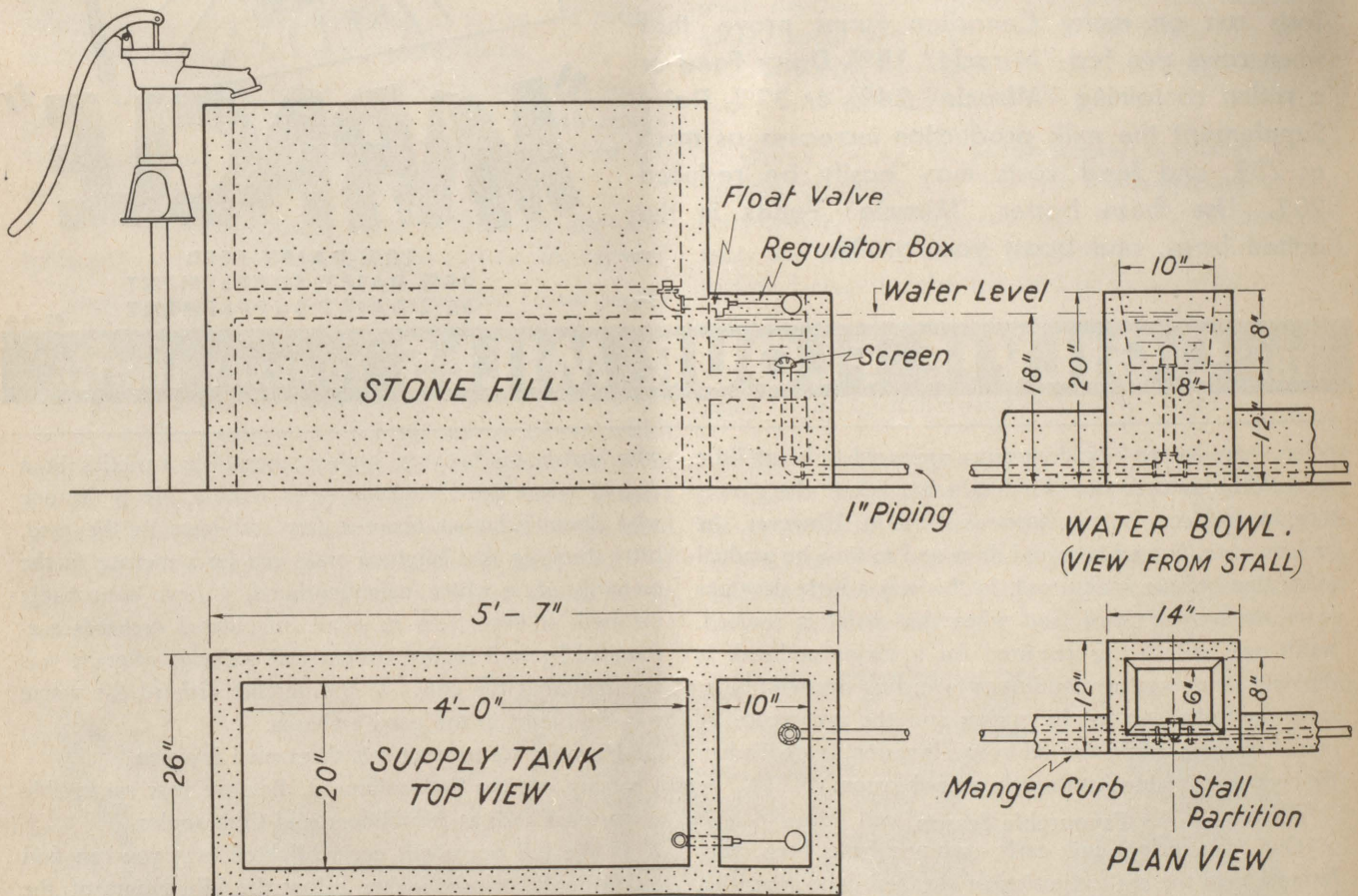
dirt clogging the pipe, a ⅜" or ½" hole will provide sufficient water for two animals.

If running water is available the storage tank can be forgotten by substituting a high pressure valve to control the water level.

The pipe is enclosed in a 3" x 8" cement form which forms a bed piece. Lengths of chain can be cemented in to hold "Beatty" or "Jutras" cattle ties — not required where chains are used.

An inch of storage in a tank this size 20" x 48" provides about 3½ gals of water which is ample under average conditions (fill storage twice daily).

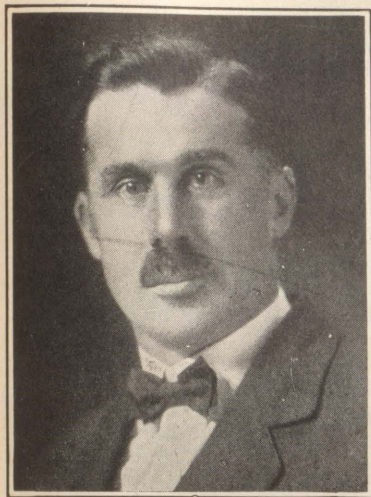
The total cost is about \$1. per animal.



**BUY WAR SAVINGS
STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES
REGULARLY.**

What Agriculture Needs

(A synopsis of an address delivered by Gilbert MacMillan of Huntingdon at the final meeting of the Chateaugay-Huntingdon district farm forums last Spring.)



I am sincerely glad to see such a large gathering at this, the closing meeting for the season, of the listening groups of the farm Forum. These listening groups are bound to prove useful as anything that promotes thought and study of our everyday problems will help us to become better farmers and citizens. Sound

thinking on Agricultural problems is very necessary as no single industry is of greater importance to Canada, both present and future. The proper feeding of the human race is one of the outstanding problems of today and no country in the world can play a larger part in them than Canada.

It is very unfortunate that in our economic development, we have reached a point that while one quarter of our population owes their living directly to agriculture they should be rewarded with only one-sixth of our National income. This is not a healthy situation and until we attain a more equal distribution I am a bit skeptical of a healthy and permanent prosperity.

I cannot see how we can expect a balanced economy and a proper distribution of population until the returns from labour and capital investment in every line of endeavour bears an equal relationship to our National income.

In other words, how can we expect the returns from fifteen or twenty cents an hour labour, and three per cent investment on capital to purchase the produce of 60c to \$1.00 an hour labour and a 10% return on capital?

A contented and efficient agricultural industry cannot be built on this foundation, and until this fact is fully recognized by the rulers of our destiny I am very doubtful of this country progressing as it should.

A successful Agricultural industry is dependent on two things — a sound economic foundation and good farming, and until you have the former, you will never get the latter in its fullest measure.

I have outlined, briefly, what I think the economic situation should be and I will outline equally briefly what I think good farming should be.

Good farming is simply taking the maximum production from the soil without impairing its value. This is rather easily said, but not so simple in its application.

To do this your lands have to be in the hands of people who have a liking for and understanding of the soil; and I am gravely doubtful if the treatment Agriculture is receiving is going to hold this class of people on the land.

The failure to do this will be nothing short of a National calamity. I do not care how this, or any country is developed industrially if you reach the point where your land will not support your population you are headed for decay. A study of the history of all past great nations proves this conclusively.

The land is the most precious asset any country possesses and every derelict and deserted farm stands out not only as a monument to some individual frustration and loss, but as a loss to the general welfare of the country.

In the decade following the last war Canadian Agriculture came through a very trying period where all the gains made were entirely dissipated and we had to enter the present conflict in not too good shape. It is to the eternal credit of Canadian farmers that they made the contribution they have made so far to feeding ourselves and our Allies.

Due to the restrictive measure applied, farmers in this war have not gained financially commensurate with the efforts put forth and we trust the fact will not be lost sight of. With price ceilings a definite Government policy, it is equally important that floors be also a definite policy and a guarantee that these floors will be maintained for a sufficient period after war to allow for adjustment.

Any surplus of agricultural products which this policy may develop will certainly not be a loss, as this usefulness will be far greater than the accumulation of military equipment that we are bound to have.

The Cover Picture

Pulling flax on the McDonald Farm at Dalhousie Station, P.Q. Photo by the Editor.

RESEARCH IS THE



KEY TO KNOWLEDGE

→ **CEROGRAS** ←

Natural Green Feed

GREENMELK COMPANY LIMITED, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

HOME-GROWN ALFALFA MEAL

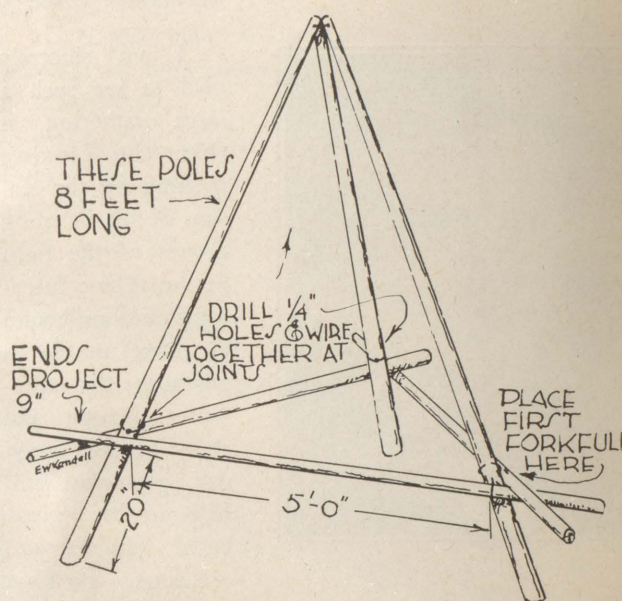
With the commercial production of alfalfa meal falling far short of the urgent wartime demand for this product, there is a possibility that the users of such material may meet their own needs by careful field-drying of the second cutting of alfalfa or red clover.

Under ordinary conditions, field-drying of such material would be unsatisfactory owing to excessive loss of leaves through shattering and the bleaching action of rain and dew which greatly reduces its yield of leaf and feeding value. Both of these losses may be prevented to quite a marked extent if the crop can be cut with a binder and cured in the form of sheaves or by curing the mown crop on tripods.

A description of the tripod method of curing hay along with details for the construction of the tripods may be found in an illustrated bulletin prepared by Dr. O. McConkey of the Ontario Agricultural College and distributed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto (Bulletin 411, Curing early-cut hay on tripods.). The tripods are made from light poles (cedar is preferable) about two and a half to three inches in diameter. The three pieces which form the upright part of the tripod are cut about eight feet in length and wired together at one end. The three crosspieces which form a foundation on which the hay is built, are cut about seven feet in length and allowed to project about nine inches at the corners when held in place by wire loops at a height of about twenty inches from the ground. Usually from seven to ten tripods are required per acre, depending on the size of the crop.

The hay is allowed to wilt in the swathe and then before the leaves begin to shatter, it is run into windrows and from these windrows it is forked into the tripods for further drying. The first forkfuls are placed on the projecting corners of the cross-pieces and from this foundation that hay is built up into a neat cone-shaped stack combed

TRIPOD FOR EARLY CUT HAY



TRIPOD FOR CURING HAY as shown in Ontario Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 411. Although no easy way has been devised for building hay on such tripods, they may prove helpful in curing early cut hay, or alfalfa to be used for alfalfa meal, or in drying red clover seed crops, especially when the straw is long or the harvest late.

down so that it will shed a light shower of rain fairly effectively. About twelve to fourteen hundred pounds of green hay may be placed on each tripod and left on the tripod until it is dry enough to haul into the barn. The crosspieces hold the hay off the ground and allow the air to circulate underneath and up through the hay.

If it is desired, the leaves may be separated from the stems by passing the thoroughly dried hay through a threshing machine equipped with a chaff separator or blower, or the whole hay may be ground by running through a hammer mill.

Scottish Tribute to Dr. Barton

A tribute for an unusual achievement was paid to Dr. G. S. H. Barton, in a recent issue of "Farming News" published in Glasgow, Scotland. In an article outlining the progress of Ayrshire breeding on both sides of the Atlantic over the last 15 years, "Farming News" says:—

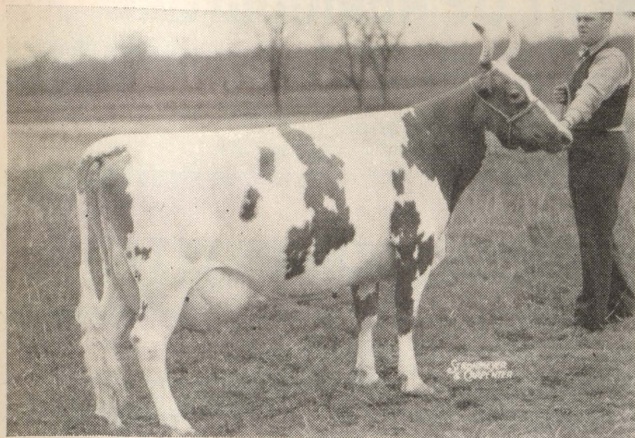
"The mention of Professor Barton (formerly Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dean of Agriculture at Macdonald College, Que., McGill University, and now Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture) leads us to ask how many of our Ayrshire breeders recall the hefty task which this overseas judge undertook when single-handed he introduced the new system of points judging at what was called the Ayr New Show held in early February for several years.

"Every cow exhibited had her card on which so many

points were awarded for mammary development and other features, and so many for ordinary conformation. At the initial show, the judging continued under artificial light until the evening was well advanced. The New Show was expressly meant to correct the fashion of small teats and useless vessels. It served its purpose so effectively that within a few years the Show put itself out of a job. In other words, all the show herds were soon composed of cows that could earn full points for utility. Hence their placings depended wholly on conventional inspection lines.

"At the first event, when the new system was still controversial, Professor Barton carried out his job with thoroughness and with general satisfaction. Yes, a Canadian judge helped to put the breed in its homeland on right lines. Let's salute Barton now!"

Macdonald Dimple 3rd



The Ayrshire cow Macdonald Dimple 3rd, 191745 is a typical example of a brood cow. She belongs to a family that has been in the Macdonald College herd since 1914. During that time the family tree has developed many branches, some of them, of course, much better than others but all of them good producers and sound breeders. The following R.O.P. records have been produced by this cow.

Age	Days of test	Lbs. of milk	Lbs. of Fat	% of Fat
2 yr. old	365	11686	487	4.17
3 yr. old	365	12829	514	4.01
Mature	365	11760	493	4.19
Mature	365	10183	410	4.03

Macdonald Dimple 3rd was milked twice daily in each lactation and unfortunately never succeeded in freshening in time for a 305 day record but she was very close to it on all four occasions. Her only daughter of milking age finished her first lactation with 9935 lbs. of milk testing 4.29% B.F.

There is, of course, some reason for a cow inheriting the ability to work as this cow has done, consequently a review of her pedigree should have some significance.

Limiting the review of the pedigree to three generations—

1. Every sire has been classified in the advanced registration for dairy bulls, all of them but one have classified AA or better.

2. Every dam has been tested on R.O.P. The two nearest dams each produced over 12400 lbs. of milk in one lactation period and her own dam produced in six lactations periods a total of 68,586 lbs. of milk.

3. Two dams in the third generation have each produced over 100,000 lbs. of milk and one of these cows appears in the fourth generation in the other side of the pedigree.

Care of Raspberries After Fruiting

Raspberry canes bear fruit only one year and should be removed near the ground soon after the last fruit is picked. Removal at this time serves two definite purposes. Cutting out the old canes which are still alive allows more plant food to go to the young canes which will produce next season's crop. Their removal will also eliminate disease and insect pests which may harbor on the canes over winter. For this reason canes should be removed and destroyed as soon after pruning as possible, says F. H. Hutton, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

Red raspberries unpruned will produce many more canes than are desirable for the production of good quality fruit and maximum yields. This makes thinning necessary. Such thinning can be done at the time old canes are removed, or all new canes can be left until spring. If left during the winter they will add protection against cold and drying winds. Their presence during the late summer and fall will also reduce the size of the fruiting canes to be left by added competition. Whichever practice is followed the canes should eventually be spaced about six inches apart where the hedge row system is used, or six to eight canes left where grown in hills. The strongest canes should be left in each case.

Black and most purple raspberries do not sucker but will require thinning in the hills similar to the reds. As growth in this species is very strong, pinching back the young canes when they are about 24 inches high is very desirable. This encourages the production of strong canes with long strong laterals. The fruiting buds on such laterals will be more productive than on the long weak canes.

Red raspberry canes produce best when allowed to fruit their full length. Black and purples should be pruned back in the spring to about 24 to 30 inches, and the laterals to about eight buds.

Changing to Capons is Worthwhile

Changing cockerels to capons is worthwhile for the following principal reasons, states G. K. Samis, Chief Poultry Promoter, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture; 1, it reduces fighting among cockerels; 2, capons do not become staggy, hence the marketing may be done as advantageous or convenient; 3, capons make better gains per pound of feed; 4, capons, if grown to maturity usually weigh much more than cockerels; 5, capons usually make the Milk Fed class and top grades.

Mr. Samis points out that there is no value in caponizing a cockerel unless it is going to be raised to six months or more of age, as the full benefit of doing the job is only obtained by growing the capons to their full weight. That is also when they will grade the best.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

SPLENDID RESULTS OF FARMS COMPETITION

It is fifteen years, since the first Merite Agricole competition was organized in Champlain County. Since the beginning, this encouragement brought to the farmers by the Department of Agriculture has proved to be the most constant and effective method with those farmers who wish to improve their produce. The farm contests have been continuously maintained since then. About 3,500 farmers have taken part in it and, under this policy, the Government has granted \$300,000. in fourteen years.

The competitors receive great advantages, but in turn they must set the example. They are taken as an example by their neighbours. It is only necessary to look at the average results and increases in production in the contests during the three last years, to be convinced of the success achieved.

There has been an increase of \$300. to \$500. in the average gross profit on the farm; from 4 to 35% in milk, from 15 to 103% in pork and from 10 to 245% in eggs.

Proportional increases have been registered in field production, for instance, in cereals, turnips and ensilage.

Merite Agricole competitions last five years. They include all the different farm enterprises and improve, especially, crops and cattle produce. Many farmers owe their success to these contests. The Laureate of Agricole Merit, this year, Mr. Pierre Turgeon, made the following statement: — "I owe my own success, especially, to the direction received and to the information acquired and used as a member of The 'Merite Agricole' competition."

The judges for the Merite Agricole this year are Prof. C. A. Fontaine of Oka Agricultural Institute who will also act as secretary, L. H. Carr, farmer of Huntingdon, Prof. L. de G. Fortin of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and A. Cartier, farmer of St. Guillaume d'Upton. Prof. F. Dufour will act as assistant secretary and photographer.

The announcements of the winners will be made at the annual banquet, a feature of the Quebec fair, on Sept. 8.

Co-operatives Make Constant Progress

The detailed report of the progress of co-operative societies, recently issued from Quebec, demonstrates that a consistent progress is being made in this line of endeavour in this province.

Many new adaptations of the basic co-operative principles are being discovered by Quebec farming communities, and many new activities are constantly being added to those already existing. In response to war-time demands many co-operatives have been enlarged and improved; others have converted buildings into factories for the processing of various products.

The table given below shows at a glance how co-ops have grown in the past four years.

Year	Number of Co-operatives	Members	Gross Business	Net Profit
1939	303	22,663	\$11,195,628	\$352,557.00
1940	364	26,790	14,389,622	384,677.00
1941	418	32,384	21,112,761	475,047.00
1942	432	32,491	24,723,203	679,287.00

Co-operatives have shown an increase of 42% since the outbreak of war, and their 32,491 members represent almost a quarter of our whole rural population. In the face of war-time needs, co-ops have shown that they have the ability to adapt themselves to changing conditions. There can be no doubt that they will play an important part in the post-war world insofar as agriculture is concerned.

Provincial Exposition at Quebec, Sept. 3-12

Farm Machinery Quota Raised

The new order on farm machinery, issued recently raises the over-all quota for the manufacture and importation of farm machinery of all classes from the present 35 percent. of 1940 sales to 80 percent. on the same basis, an improvement of 130 percent. This is the best news the farmers of Canada have had on farm machinery since the early days of 1942 when the farm machinery business had to be sharply curtailed because of the fact that the plants were converted largely to war needs, and because of the need to save steel for war weapons.

The whole farm machinery business has gradually improved over the past year. In May it was possible to announce substantial increases in quotas on the present year's program. The quotas established in May will remain in effect until October 1 of this year, and will be additional to the new quotas now established. That is, farm machinery importers and manufacturers will be permitted to complete their quotas for this year if possible, before Oct. 1st, and will be permitted also to take advantage of the new quotas which come into effect at once.

It's an encouraging picture all round. But it must be remembered that the order establishing increased quotas is a production order only, that the extent to which importers and dealers are able to take advantage of them still depends on the supply of materials. The outlook is hopeful, but Mr. Bloom states that there cannot be any large quantities of completed machines available under the new quotas until late this fall. That is why the present quotas fixed in May are being allowed to remain in effect.

The present system of rationing will continue in effect to ensure an equal distribution as possible of available equipment. Under the new order, the administrator is given power to distribute machinery where most needed.

Egg Producers Face Problem

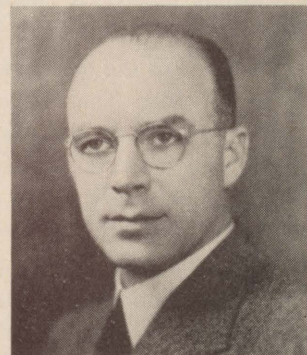
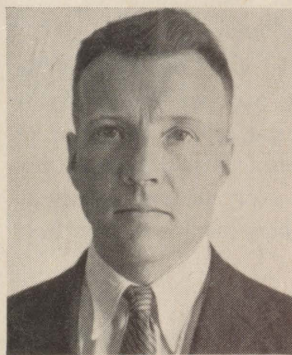
A recent issue of the Egg and Poultry Market Report issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that next fall will be a real test of the ability of Canadian egg producers to meet consumer demand. With current wholesale prices at Vancouver and Halifax within seven cents of the ceiling price and Montreal eight cents, Canadians continue to eat more eggs than ever before. Consumer demand normally falls off in the middle of October and November when storage eggs come on the market and higher prices prevail.

"This year there are no storage eggs, and, with greater purchasing power, higher quality, and price not a restraining factor, consumer demand is likely to continue to an unusual degree. Producers are faced with the problem of providing the biggest possible volume of fall eggs. Grading Stations, Industry, Committees, Provincial Departments, and College Extension Services are urged to help producers to prepare now to meet this emergency."

Forage Crop Seeds for Needy Countries

Several of the European countries that are within the group of United Nations are looking to Canada to provide a considerable part of the reserve stock of seed of several kinds of field crops that will be required when the war ends. The principal concern now is in connection with seed of forage crops, which were in short supply last year, says Nelson Young, Seeds Administrator. If farmers will save the maximum amount of alsike, red clover, and alfalfa seed this year it is going to be of great help to the countries which have asked for it, he said.

The Seeds Administrator pointed out that farmers who are assured of a heavy crop of hay may find it possible to leave a small plot of alsike, alfalfa and red clover for seed. Alsike seed is always taken from the first growth. Alfalfa seed can be harvested from either the first or second cut and medium red clover seed is usually harvested from the second crop. If weather conditions are unfavourable for making hay from the first crops they can then be left to produce seed—and there is a fair price and a ready market for all seed of these crops. Farmers who can save enough seed from their forage crops to meet their own requirements for next year will enable the commercial growers to release more for export overseas. And if they can, in addition, supply some to seed buyers, it will be easier to meet the requests that have been received by the Seeds Administrator.



Officers of the Canadian Seed Growers Association re-elected at the Charlottetown meeting: E. L. Eaton, of Upper Canard, N.S., President, and W. T. G. Wiener, Secretary-Treasurer.

Good News for Cheese Makers

A bonus of 2 cents a pound on all cheese of grade 92 or better made in Quebec after July 1st has been announced by the provincial Government.

Until this bonus was announced the price paid for cheese has tempted to slow down the production of cheese which reached a very high point in the fall of 1942. The re-establishment of this bonus will without doubt stimulate the production again.

The procedure to follow to secure the bonus is the same as last year.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

The Wrong Kind of Publicity

A man got a job in a small place somewhere in British Columbia and, having some money in hand, was talked into buying a small home by a somewhat unscrupulous real estate man.

Then the man fell out of work, and immediately the owner of the property threatened to put the man and his family out on the street. But one of the credit union members, after some difficulty, got the frightened and dejected man to unburden himself of his worries. If he could not find seventy-five dollars within a short time he was to lose his home. The holder of the mortgage had offered to take back the property by the very simple method of paying one-quarter of the buyer's equity.

The credit union, up to that time, had not gone ahead very much, as the members (and potential members) didn't think that such small deposits as a dollar now and then would ever amount to anything. But when the members of the union had the man's case put up to them, it put them on their mettle. They took the man into the union and immediately subscribed enough in share capital to make him the necessary loan to save his home.

Then one of the officers was delegated to interview the mortgage holder. The real estate man was quite wrathful when approached by the officer, and said it was none of their darned business, and furthermore said bluntly that he thought the credit union was crazy to lend money to dead-beats. "But, say," he said, "how many members have you got in that union of yours?"

"About a hundred," replied the officer.

"And do you mean to tell me that a hundred of you fellows have been talking about me that way? I don't want that kind of publicity; I want to do the right thing. You go back and tell them I won't take the man's money in a lump. I'll take five dollars a month or whatever the man would have to pay back to the union".

A few days later, one of the merchants, who often takes liens upon the property of his debtors, said to one of his clerks. "Do you know anything about this credit union business in town? I hear that So-and-so tried to put over one of his fast deals, but the credit union turned the tables on him".

"I happen to be the secretary of the credit union," replied the clerk. "We were simply helping one of our members out of a jam, that's all."

"Well," said the merchant, "I can't see anything wrong

with that. But I hope I never get talked about in the way they are talking about So-and-so."

Strangely, or perhaps not so strangely, this episode became the turning point in the affairs of the credit union. From a half-dead, meandering union, it became overnight a forceful go-ahead organization full of enthusiasm, and is now one of the most thriving in the Province.

—B. C. Credit Unionist.

Food Conference Urges Study Of Co-operatives

1. The co-operative movement has been of very great importance in many countries, both to urban and rural populations, especially in agricultural districts where farming is based on small units and in urban areas of low-income families;

2. The proper functioning of co-operative societies may facilitate adjustments of agricultural production and distribution, as members have confidence in the recommendations and guidance of their own co-operative organizations which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general;

3. The democratic control and educational programs, which are features of the co-operative movement, can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens, and assist in inducing a sound conception of economic matters.

The United Nations conference on food and agriculture recommends:

1. That, in order to make it possible for people to help themselves in lowering costs of production and costs of distribution and marketing:

(a) All countries study the possibilities of the further establishment of producer and consumer co-operative societies in order to render necessary production, marketing, purchasing, finance and other services;

(b) Each nation examine its laws, regulations and institutions to determine if legal or institutional obstacles to co-operative development exist, in order to make desirable adjustments;

(c) Full information as to the present development of co-operatives in different countries be made available through the permanent international organization recommended by the conference.

CO-OPS GO AHEAD EVERYWHERE

The war and rationing have not halted the growth of co-operative retail, wholesale, and producer societies. War-time reports on co-op activities and membership, and embryo plans for swinging the world's co-ops behind the job of reconstructing distributive channels in reoccupied territories, all point to vitality in co-op leadership.

In Britain, where population shifts and the blitz served to knock a dent in co-op memberships during the winter of 1940-41, a resurgence has brought membership to a new high, somewhere around 11,000,000. British co-ops feed one-third of the civil population. In the talk stage, is a plan to unite the British Co-operative Wholesale Society with the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which would pool organizations with joint working staffs of 61,300, payrolls, of \$40,000,000 a year, share capital of \$76,000,000, and annual sales topping \$750,000,000.

The Swedish Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society, joining the nation's wartime self-sufficiency drive, has opened a co-op synthetic rubber factory, although the process developed for the co-op will be made available to anyone.

In China, industrial co-ops are contributing important production to the national war effort, and agricultural co-ops play a vital role in expanding food production at a

time when famine threatens many areas.

The movement in India is in its infancy, but current developments point to rapidly growing dependence on co-ops in both agricultural and industrial spheres. Last November, Harold MacMillan, Undersecretary of State for Colonies in Great Britain, urged further study of various national movements with a view to finding a postwar pattern for use in the colonies.

But the move to be watched today is the effort of the Committee on International Co-operative Reconstruction to tie in with government plans for the feeding and rehabilitation of countries freed from Axis occupation.

A lengthy report, submitted to Herbert H. Lehman, director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, briefly states the arguments for utilizing co-operative organizations in the readjustment period:

- (1) Co-ops carry on business for the purpose of service and make no profit.
- (2) Co-ops are experienced in local, national, and international commerce.
- (3) Co-ops own substantial warehouse facilities.
- (4) Co-ops represent no political, racial, or sectarian group.

MARKET COMMENTS

Comparison of the prices of the farm products, listed below, shows a marked degree of stability during the last two months of the present year. Compared with the same period of the previous year, present prices are generally higher.

The uniformity of price reflects the influence of price regulations which now embrace practically all staple farm crops. There are still some farm crops which, from seasonal production and perishable or semi-perishable nature, are either free from regulation or allowed greater flexibility of price. Some of such products warrant attention.

Fruit and Vegetables

Fresh fruits and vegetables may and have shown greater variations in price than staple products. This has been due to seasonal influences on supply, restriction of imports, and expansion of purchasing power of the consumer. Consumers grumble at the prices but continue to buy. These special products require much labour not now always available. Recent reports estimate farm labour available at 121 per 100 farms, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ men per farm. They are also dependent on the weather. Strawberries have been a fair example. The crop was light and prices comparatively high. Regulation of jam prices indirectly established a floor. Consumers paid a high price for fresh supplies, but limited their purchases for home preserving.

This shows the difficulty of balancing present and future needs. This balance is looming up in a large way in the United States, where feed carry-overs from grain surpluses are disappearing rapidly.

Eastern Canada will require a larger amount of feed grain than usual this year. This is now generally realized, and provision is being made to encourage farmers to secure their feed supplies as soon as possible, as was suggested in this column in our last issue.

Trend of Prices

	July 1942 \$	June 1943 \$	July 1943 \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.00	12.95	12.65
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.50	10.25	10.20
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.95	8.53	8.20
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	5.50	6.50	6.25
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.40	15.00	14.95
Veal, common, per cwt.....	11.53	12.85	13.65
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	14.30	19.50	18.10
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	12.40	—	16.10
Bacon hogs, dressed B. 1, per cwt.	16.15	17.10	17.10
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.34	0.33	0.33
Cheese, per lb.	0.22	0.23	0.21
Eggs, grade A large, per doz 0.34	0.34	0.36½	0.40
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb. 0.22½	0.22½	0.30	0.30
Chickens, dressed, milk feed A, per lb. 0.32	0.32	0.35½	0.35½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. Winesaps, per box —	4.25-5.00	5.50-6.00	
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	1.90-2.25	2.20	2.00
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, Eddie came back again after all and only a few days after Raymond left. But he had the misfortune of being laid up for a week from a cut received cutting wood while he was away. Perhaps I should say that we had the misfortune for it affected us as much as it did him to be alone in a busy time. Dad eased the blow by coming up a few hours a day to help out. If variety is the spice of life, at least we've had some in our help this summer.

The Fair will spice things up a bit more for a few days soon. For us in Stanstead County, Fair time always means the time for our county Fair at Ayers Cliff. We may be a bit prejudiced but we think it is much more than fair, even that it is 'darned good'. In fact for a thing very near its hundredth year it is pretty spry. So is E. E. Temple of Ayers Cliff who is ninety-three and still taking part in managing the Fair, helping to keep the Farmers' Club going and similar activities. It is too bad investigators can't discover what particular vitamins or minerals have helped him out. Just keeping up his interest in farmers' activities has a lot to do with it. People can get so bored with life that they just give it up.

And we might as well give up trying to foretell the weather far in advance. Who'd have thought when we were almost flooded out that a few weeks later we'd need rain. But that's just what happened even though a few miles away they got a cloudburst. It thundred and stormed all around us for a week but we didn't get any. The warm weather did bring the grain along but it can't stand it too long without moisture. As usual, gardens and pastures were the first to show the effects.

In regard to pastures, we would very much like to see a spot of fall rye sown before August ends to make pasture in October. Some fresh pasture then to keep up the good work done by an early-cut meadow which filled the bill, or rather the cattle, during August and a later-cut one which will help out in

Canada needs MORE SHEEP

Special pamphlet No. 65 issued by the Agricultural Supplies Board, Ottawa, urges farmers to increase the Canadian sheep population by 1,000,000 head, to provide wool urgently required for war and civilian needs. Attractive inducements are offered to farmers desiring to establish new flocks or increase existing flocks.

Loans for the Purchase of Breeding Stock

Farmers wishing to establish new flocks or to increase present flocks through the purchase of breeding ewes, are invited to discuss their financial needs with our local managers.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Send Money by
**CANADIAN NATIONAL
EXPRESS Money Order**
Safe-Convenient



Payable at Par Everywhere
For Sale at all
**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES**

Bought YOUR
War Savings Certificates
This Week?



Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Limited
Montreal

September before it is plowed, would be a great help to us and to our share in the war effort. However, nowadays there is often too much difference between our desires and our capabilities. Even war saving time cannot give us more than time to eat, sleep and work in every twenty-four hours. If we leave out everything else, that's pretty near an all-out effort, near enough so that a lot of us would be all-in if we kept it up very long.

Anyway, this summer has given a good idea as to the desired pasture programme for the next few years, whether it can be accomplished or not. Our pastures have deteriorated a great deal in the few years turned away from any definite permanent pasture improvement. The old pastures are only good from whatever time in May we can start on them until the beginning of July. Strawberries are more plentiful in them than they were but there is less grass. The berries taste very good, of course, but, since the cows must be milked just the same, it would be easier to get a little more milk from them and buy the berries, especially when someone else gets most of them in the pasture. So we need a programme that will give us more pasturage at once yet gradually improve the pastures for a longer period.

This sounds like a tall order but we believe some of the answers have been found by pasture experimenters. A part of the pasture plowed and sown to oats in May should help out during July. When a plot so seeded was in good enough condition it could be seeded down with a pasture mixture as well and need not be fenced out. Aftermath from the meadows might take care of August and September. Fall rye right in the pasture would take care of October and might even be sown on a plot which had been pastured in oats during July. As fast as part of the rough pasture got into shape for seeding down, a new section could be taken on. Thus the whole tillable area could gradually be gone over. The trouble is that it would take a lot of labour and fertilizer and seed to accomplish all this and

where it could come from at present is far from clear. At least it wouldn't be any more work to milk the cows because they seem to enjoy giving milk on good feed and it takes less time to get more milk. At least if one has a plan, the chance of putting it through is greater than when even the plan is lacking.

An Easy Way to Get Eggs for Britain

If every person in Canada would reduce his or her consumption of eggs by

two per week during the next three months it would provide sufficient supplies of eggs to meet the 1943 contract with Britain. The contract or agreement is for 9,000 long tons of dried egg powder, the equivalent of about 63,000,000 dozen fresh eggs.

Officials of the Special Products Board say that egg consumption in Canada this year has so far been the highest on record and a return to an average use of eggs would mean more for Britain.

FORANO

FARM SPECIALTIES ARE RELIABLE

MOTOR

The stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.

QUEBEC THRESHER

The Forano-Quebec Thresher is a well known machine, long appreciated for its simplicity, performance and low price; characterized by a patented screen made in two inversely operating parts — the only machine of its kind.

ALL-STEEL THRESHER

The Forano All-Steel Thresher is our pride, particularly good performance, quality and quantity; secondly, because it is a well built machine; thirdly, because it has a good appearance.

CORDWOOD SAW FRAME

Buy a Forano Cordwood Saw Frame. It is simple — heavy — well made and will last a lifetime.

SPREADER

The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano Spreader.

ROOT CUTTER

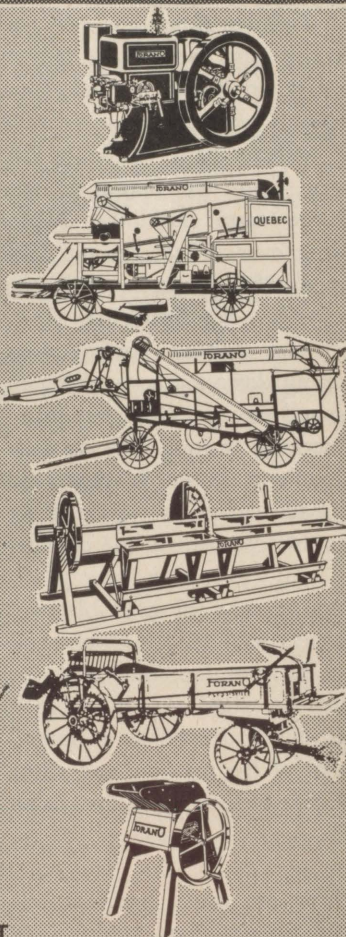
Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.

FREE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

PLESSISVILLE P.Q. CANADA

Makers of FORANO Products since 1873



Some Handicaps British Farmers Face in Wartime

The Canadian farmer is having a tough and strenuous time these days but in comparison with the British farmer his lot is easy. In Britain normal after-noon chores have to be done in pitch blackness, without light visible in the barnyard or from the house or any other of the farm buildings. Night raiders flying over Britain see no light in all the expanse of towns, villages, and countryside. Yet throughout Britain farmers are milking, feeding their stock, bedding down cattle, working in barnyards and in the farm buildings, and until recently many had to do their tractor ploughing in the blackness of the night made darker by the drizzling rains and mists common to the climate.

It is not an easy thing to blackout farm buildings with all the chinks and cracks, but it must be done, and for tractor work at night closely shielded lights that dimly illuminate a limited area in front of the machine and allow no light visible to the enemy have to be used.

But there are other handicaps to farming in Britain than working in darkness. The farmer there has got accustomed to his turnip field being turned at a moment's notice into a base for anti-aircraft batteries; he must work his pock-marked fields to the edge of bomb craters—big holes four to 10 feet deep and up to 20 feet across—which must be fenced in if they cannot be filled in or farmed around. One farm had more than 50 of these holes, but what hurts the farmer most is that the bombs scatter the infertile subsoil over the top soil that has taken many years to build up.

Precautions have to be taken against incendiary bombs when the grain is ripening or the straw stacked in the fields. Buckets of water, sand bags, and fire beaters must be kept close at hand. If the army wants its farmhouse, the

farmer and his family must take up quarters in some outbuilding. Increased products — grown under handicap of labour and equipment — must be sold at fixed prices, and carry on "Coupon Farming" that is, feed his live stock and poultry on a coupon basis, and in many instances he finds that the feeds allotted under the system do not begin to meet the minimum requirements of his stock.

The British farmer also has to pay a heavy income tax, but, in addition, if his profits for the year are above a certain fixed level, he must give up for the duration of the war exactly 100 per cent of that surplus profit under the Excess Profit tax. Yet he carries on and has increased not only the acreage but the average production per acre. As an example of increased yield wheat in 1942 returned an average for the country of 34 bushels to the acre and oats 80 bushels.

Doing Her Bit

With all this talk about increased farm production, animals in other sections of the province certainly have nothing on a cow owned by Clarence Bowen of Elzivir Township in Ontario. In fact, Mr Bowen's cow had heard of the demand for greater production as far back as 1941.

Two years ago Mr. Bowen's cow gave birth to quadruplet calves, each weighing approximately 45 pounds. The calves were all normal healthy specimens. Last year the same cow gave birth to triplet calves averaging 65 pounds each and this spring Mr. Bowen's prolific animal produced another set of triplets weighing 60 pounds each.

The cow is now seven years old and is the mother of 11 calves, 10 of them within the past three years.

Notes from the Roadside

There is far too much talk and not sufficient action on the farm labor problem.

was called upon to fill in for the last half of last year.

Mr. N. G. Bennett, Pres. Provincial Shorthorn Breeders Association states that the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show and Sales promises to be better than ever this year. He also adds that the Shorthorn breeding classes have created a lot of interest and will be well filled.

Finding a means of shipping stock has become a problem to those farmers who have been relying on trucks in some districts. Truckers have plenty of other work and are refusing to handle live stock. Their rates have also gone up.

Machinery parts are causing considerable trouble. According to one farmer they quite often do not fit properly and have to be remade by the local blacksmith (when one is available).

Another war made land-boom is threatening to develop in the United States, states a contemporary writer. Farmland prices have gone up an average of fifteen per cent over the country in the past year and in some areas the rise has been much sharper. Farms are being purchased for speculation. Smaller down payments are being required and more and more farms are being sold to buyers who are not farmers at all. In Canada there is nothing at present to indicate that a boom is in the offing.

"We need more qualified teachers in my district", stated an agronomer. In one parish there were three unqualified teachers while in another a club boy

Grazing Damage to Maple Groves

In the July 23, issue of "Science", organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Paul B. Sears, Professor of Botany in Oberlin College, gives a brief report of observations of Miss Elaine Hoff in Lorain County, Ohio, comparing yields of maple syrup in pastured and unpastured groves. This year a grove of 1425 trees protected from grazing, produced an average of nearly one quart of syrup per tree as against one pint in neighboring pastured groves and gave a flow of 40 barrels of sap after flow had ceased in the pastured areas. Prof. Sears also quotes Dean Call of the Kansas State College as having observed on a brother's farm that both the yield of sugar and the condition of the trees have improved in the seven or eight years since cattle have been excluded from the grove.

These results go to show that in districts in which the maple sugar industry is of importance there is another reason for the protection of the woodlands in addition to that of saving young trees which would in time become valuable sources of timber and fuel.

J. F. Snell.

Our War Effort

Proof that Canadians last year made a substantial contribution to the larder of the United Kingdom is found in the following figures recently given by Finance Minister Ilsey in the House of Commons:

"Exports of agricultural and vegetable food products valued at \$11,775,618; tobacco and its products, \$3,203,198, and animal and fish products, \$156,646,000.

High in the list were 90,086,714 bushels of wheat valued at \$77,518,820 and 4,666,781 barrels of wheat flour worth \$20,742,992. Oat meal and rolled oats exports of 282,141 hundredweight were worth \$1,086,486.

(The price paid by the British Cereal Import Committee for Canadian wheat has not been revealed by the Dominion. On the basis of the above figures, which may not cover British purchases for future delivery, the price is slightly more than 86 cents a bushel.)

Exports of bacon and hams totalled 5,249,519 hundredweight with a value of \$99,723,878, and 736,518 hundredweight of canned salmon was worth \$13,860,849. Cheese shipments were 1,313,740 hundredweight, worth \$24,558,965.

Dried eggs shipments were 7,661,817 pounds, worth \$7,733,195; and 4,374,640 dozen eggs in the shell were worth \$1,367,900. Canned meats shipments were 5,681,112 pounds worth \$1,491,462.

It is impossible to calculate just how great is this contribution of Canadians on the home front toward ultimate victory. The boys and girls on the farm, though denied the glamour of a uniform and far removed from the scenes of battle are still doing their part to help win the war.

No Food Shortage Likely in Canada

No real domestic shortage of food in Canada seems imminent, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. From the standpoint of minimum nutritional requirements at least, the position is comparatively secure. In late May, meat joined butter in the ranks of rationed foods, largely because of contributions being made to the larder of the United Nations in the form of pork contracts. Consideration is already being given to the probable extent of post-war food requirements, and from this aspect all that can be produced will undoubtedly be needed.

N.S. Wool is Grading High

Wool is coming in fast and is grading high according to reports received from the grading stations at Truro and Antigonish. Well over one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds had been received at the end of June. Of this Antigonish reported 95 per cent graded Military Style and qualified for the four cent a pound government bonus, while wool at Truro graded about 90 per cent Military Style.

Wool received this year has given indications of improved care, shearing, feeding and general management. The percentage qualifying for bonus is about the highest in Eastern Canada. Formerly there was a depreciation of Nova Scotian wool on account of the condition in which it was marketed.

Remove the Black Teeth from Piglets

To ensure strong healthy piglets from birth and to keep the sows gentle after farrowing, the black teeth should be removed within 12 hours after the pigs are born, says C. H. Anderson, Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta. By removing these black teeth, so named because of their dark color, the newly born piglets can get down to the serious business of their first feed without causing pain to the sow. If not removed these teeth very often pierce the udder of the sow with the result that she becomes very restless. She may get up quickly and in so doing crush one or more of the little pigs. The pain may be so severe as to cause the sow to refuse to nurse the litter. It is believed that many young piglets become stunted in early life because the black teeth are not removed at birth.

During the past season the young piglets born at the Beaverlodge Station have shown a tendency towards longer and sharper "black teeth" than formerly observed. The practice at the Station, as in many good herds, is to remove these teeth as soon as the pigs are born. The teeth should not be broken off carelessly as this may cause excessive bleeding if the break is close to the gums, but should rather be clipped off with a pair of small side-cutting pliers. Remove the black teeth from all newborn piglets to spare the sow and save the litter.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

August in the Vegetable Garden

by F. Grace Yates

Sometime during the sultry month of August, the vegetable garden reaches its peak of production. The tiny seedlings that we watched over so zealously in early spring, have now grown to maturity and are yielding quantities of succulent, vitamin-rich vegetables, guaranteed to add interest to the dulllest menu, or to tempt the most listless appetite. The tomato vines hang heavy beneath their weight of firm, crimson fruits, deep golden ears of sweet corn lie along every stalk, and carrots and beets, cabbage and cauliflower, all jostle each other for more room in the rows. Truly, the earth has been good, the season fruitful! And as we go to the garden each morning, most of us, remembering the starving peoples of Europe, breathe a little, wordless prayer of thankfulness for the bounteous harvest that is ours.

Of course, we know full well that this plenteousness hasn't been obtained merely by wishful thinking. Due to the desperate shortage of farm labour, the greater part of the garden work has fallen upon the housewife with, perhaps, the indifferent help of the younger members of the family. And now that the crops have matured, and all but the stubbornest weeds have fallen before the determined onslaughts of the hoe, it would seem that the gardener might now sit back and take a well deserved rest.

But, no, — even though the bulk of the season's work has been accomplished, there are still many little tasks clamoring for our attention. The food that we grow this year is as vital an aid to victory as the shells and guns being turned out in the shops and factories. Our gardens are our own private defence industries and we must bend every effort to keep fresh foods rolling off our production line for just as long a period as possible; all too soon, Jack Frost will start his annual blitz.

Second Planting

Therefore, just because it is August, we must not stop planting. As soon as a row, or even part of a row is empty, it should be cleaned, a handful of fertilizer raked in, and then replanted to some quick growing crop. Many of the salad greens are adapted to this purpose and are well worth growing for, by this time, the earlier crops of lettuce, radishes, cress, etc., have all gone by, and the salads which are so welcome on hot, humid days, must go to the table minus the taste—and eye-appeal of these popular garnishes.

Leaf lettuce and radishes will grow quickly, especially

if encouraged by a light watering now and then. Winter radishes take about 8 weeks to mature and are fine for later use. They are easily stored in moist sand.

Upland Cress, a pleasant change from the more usual parsley and "Pepper Grass", grows quickly and has a delicious flavor, quite equal to that of the true water cress.

Endive, though an excellent salad material, is seldom seen in the majority of gardens. But as its flavor is improved by frost, it, too, can be sown, despite the fact that it requires a somewhat longer growing period than the other greens. The leaves are blanched by tying the outer ones together, at the tips, when fully grown. Only a few—as required for use—should be tied at a time, however, as the blanched centres decay quickly. Moss Curled is the most widely planted but Batavian Full Heart, with plain leaves, is very attractive.

Spinach and chard have become tough and inedible but dwarf kale, planted now, makes an acceptable substitute for autumn use. The leaves are as curly as parsley, tender and delicious, and as their flavor is unaffected by frost, they can be gathered even though frozen, thawed out in a pan of cold water, and then cooked like any other green vegetable. If a little protection is given, the plants will often survive the winter and thus be ready for use in very early spring.

Drying Herbs

August is the time, too, to harvest and dry the various herbs which many of us grew for the first time, this year. The leaf branches should be cut early in the morning, as soon as the dew is off, tied into bunches, and hung outside, in the shade, for a day at least. Afterwards, the drying process can be continued in an airy attic or any other suitable room. The quicker they are dried, the better, but the oven must not be used. As soon as dry and crisp, the leaves should be picked off the stalks and stored in tight jars or boxes. This is important; they should not be allowed to hang indefinitely. The attic or kitchen of grandmother's time, with bunches of herbs suspended from the ceiling, may sound quaint and romantic but in actual practice, such herbs soon lose their flavor and scent. (Not to mention the dust they accumulate!)

Not only during August, but at all times, we should remember to share our garden produce with our neighbours. Small quantities of vegetables — not enough to market — are sometimes allowed to go to waste, even though there are those living nearby, who would gladly

make use of them. This applies, of course, to those varieties which do not lend themselves readily to canning or storing — seedling onions, thinned from the rows, summer squash, the above mentioned greens, etc. . . . Often these find their way to the compost pit, when a word of inquiry might bring to light a housewife who would be only too pleased to get them. This year, we must make sure that she does; any waste is inexcusable.

Or perhaps we have tried some new vegetable, such as celtuce, kohl rabi, okra, etc., and found it good. If so, Mrs. X, down the road, would like to know about it. A "sample" — enough for a meal — would enable her to try it out on the family and if they pronounced it good, she could add it to her own seed list, next spring.

Again, a bit of produce from an extra early garden is sure of a warm welcome from someone whose own is several weeks later. Perhaps we might even work out a little system of trade and barter . . . "A basket of my yellow plum tomatoes for a few of those ripe sweet peppers that I never have any luck with. . . ."

Finally, as we go about our work, let us take time, no matter how crowded the hours, to appreciate the natural beauties of the world about us. Our land is still a place of quiet fields, sunny glens, cool dark forests; it is still free from the ravages of war, still beautiful, as God meant it to be. So let us rejoice in this beauty, let us "lift our eyes unto the hills", and we shall gain new strength and courage to meet the difficult problems ahead.

Value of Vision

Mrs. P. Collier of Saskatchewan, First Vice-President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, gave the members of Q. W. I. something to think about at the session she attended at the annual Board meeting. "Women", she said, "need more than anything, spiritual vision. The most valuable work done by the Institute, consists of intangible things which cannot be tabulated as actual facts, but which will have a share in the building of a great Democracy."

A little story told by Mrs. Collier illustrated her idea. The time was the period of the long drouth in the West, and the scene a small village of one hundred inhabitants. The Women's Institutes sponsored a Drama Musical Festival, bringing in the pupils of ten schools to take part. According to qualified adjudicators the production compared favourably with those of urban centres. Given a choice of selection the pupils were unanimous in asking for "Land of Hope and Glory", its stirring strains pouring from youthful throats in powerful melody and the handicaps of want, weather and an uncertain future were all forgotten.

Mrs. Collier believed that the time is coming when every Canadian child will be given an average education



"Nipper" saves gas and good farming time for R. W. Campbell of Wyman, Que., by drawing a cart load of children to school every day. (In winter it's a red sleigh). Rita, 13, Billy, 12, Eleanor, 10, and Patsy, 8, look as though they enjoyed riding behind their smart-looking Shetland pony.

—(Snap sent in by Miss A. Pritchard.)

Our New Demonstrator

Miss Barbara Fletcher, the newly-appointed Q.W.I. demonstrator, is a graduate of Macdonald College, where she obtained her B.H.S. degree in 1938. After graduation she took a six-months' postgraduate course at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, and was then appointed to the staff of the Lennoxville High School, where she has been teaching home economics for the past four years.

We regret not having a photograph of Miss Fletcher ready for publication, but will rectify the omission next month.

and suitable opportunities in life. She urged a united national action along this line and the building of a nation upon the foundations laid by the pioneers of Canada, faith and hope.

Alive to the importance of Nutrition at the present time, Mrs. Collier drew attention to the challenge facing rural women in the feeding of their families. Health, she stated, was a prime requisite in any social welfare. "Are we Nutrition conscious?" she asked, and proved the necessity of being so in the statement that 44 per cent of the men of Canada had been turned down as unfit for the Services because of mal-nutrition.

In spite of the abundance of literature and information given through radio talks there are thousands of women Mrs. Collier stated, who have never given the matter of proper feeding a thought in the preparing of family meals. It is easy to fall into a rut, she added, and to serve the same meals day after day. It takes less effort, less planning and thought, and possibly less immediate cash outlay; but at the same time it lays the foundation for life-long ill-health of both body and mind, gives less chance of happiness, usefulness and success.

F.W.I.C. Board Meeting

Summary of Report by Mrs. C. E. Petch

The early days of June were epoch-making in the history of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Board. During these days, too, the Birthday Honour List of His Majesty, King George appeared, and among those honored as a Commander of the British Empire was Mrs. H. A. Dunham, President of the F.W.I.C., giving at the same time a tribute to the retiring president and of appreciation to the Women's Institutes of Canada.

Ontario measured up well to the task of making arrangements for the meeting of the Board. The Provincial President, Mrs. Holmes, expressing a cordial welcome to Toronto, where the meeting was held. Hon. P. M. Dewan, and the Department of Agriculture entertained the Board and several prominent women at dinner.

Mrs. Albert Matthews, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, at a luncheon given by the Board of the Federated Women Institutes of Ontario, congratulated the organization on its contribution in individual thinking and initiative to national life.

The purpose of the F.W.I.C. was outlined in the Presidential address, as well as its relation to the individual Institute as a closely-knit union co-ordinating the Provinces, yet allowing them to carry out their own special work. The Dominion organization gives stability to the movement and makes for national recognition.

Representatives of several women's organizations brought to the attention of the Board various activities. Mrs. Adelaide Plumptre, another recipient of the King's Birthday honours, told of the scope of Red Cross activities and the claims of the organization upon the women of Canada. Miss Byrne Hope Sanders, Director of the Consumer's Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, asked all women to look upon rationing as a weapon against inflation. The challenge of educating rural women along this line was largely in the hands of rural women themselves in and through the Women's Institutes, and she urged the co-operation of every member.

Miss Ethel Chapman, editor of the Women's Section of Farmer's Magazine, suggested a membership campaign this year, and proposed a study of present and post-war conditions and problems as a part of the national programme. Health Insurance demands much study, she said, adding that there is knowledge available to meet all needs, if there is the wit and wisdom to make use of it.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, O.B.E., President of the Associated Country Women of the World, addressed the Board recommending the keeping in touch through study with the Reconstruction Programme and hoped that international agreement on the fundamentals of life would be arrived at in the post-war future.

Dr. Charlotte Whitton, O.B.E. who has been preparing



Mrs. P. Collier, of Bracken, Sask., Vice-President F.W.I.C., with Mrs. Cameron Dow, President, snapped on the College campus between sessions of the Q.W.I. Board Meeting.

a Digest of Dr. Marsh's Social Security Plan, asked that the Women's Institutes proceed slowly in the study of the subject, and avoid precipitate action. A resolution asking for careful and thorough study of the matter was sent to the Federal Government, following Miss Whitton's address.

Gleanings from the F.W.I.C. reports of departments resulted in the suggestion of the value of the study group, the study of family relationships, and child guidance, the value of radio programmes, need of friendliness to the families of men in the Services, and the appointment of War Services Conveners.

Affiliations were renewed with the Canadian Welfare Council, Navy League of Canada, and the Associated Country Women of the World.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. President: Mrs. H. O. Dunham, Havelock, N.B.

President: Mrs. Cameron E. Dow, Port Daniel Centre, Que.

1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. P. Collier, Bracken, Sask.

2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs. C. Holmes, Belleville, Ont.

Recording Sec.: Mrs. F. Gates, West Royalty, P.E.I.

Treasurer: Mrs. T. L. Townsend, Birtle, Man.

Publicity Director: Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey Price, Vancouver, B.C.

Additional Members of the Executive:

Mrs. C. E. Medland, Saskatoon, Sask.

Mrs. C. Ward, Berwick, N.S.

Mrs. G. Humphrey, Hampton, N.B.

Mrs. C. E. Petch, Hemmingford, Que.

Mrs. M. L. Thomson, Coaldale, Alta.

Mrs. V. B. Robinson, Penticton, B.C.

COMMITTEES:

Agriculture & Canadian Industry: Mrs. W. Dusterhoeft, Chilliwack, B.C.

Citizenship: Mrs. M. Wade, Glenbush, Sask.

Home Economics: Mrs. B. A. Parsons, Walton, N.S.

Social Welfare: Mrs. H. H. Evans, Innisfree, Alta.

War Services: Mrs. E. E. Morton, Vegreville, Alta.

Q.W.I. Notes

Quebec Women's Institutes have undertaken to fill 250 ditty bags for the Navy League, to be finished before November. This represents a considerable outlay of time and money, and will need a good deal of careful planning and work to accomplish. Already the branches are engaged in carrying on this project.

Bonaventure County. New Carlisle Branch has received twelve ditty bags, and wool has been supplied to the members to make knitted articles for them. An afghan has been made for the Red Cross by this Branch, \$10. donated to the Queen's Canadian Fund, \$10. to the Prisoner's of War Fund, and a similar amount to Red Cross funds. \$17. was voted for school prizes. A destructive fire threatened the Institute Hall at Port Daniel, but the loss was averted by hard work on the part of the men of the town. The Hall has been leased to the Federal Government for Military Training a certain number of hours each week for the duration. The sum of \$5. was voted to Red Cross. A Life membership was presented to Mrs. E. A. Sweetman. A paper on "A Balanced Diet for School Children" was a feature of the meeting. Port Daniel Branch has ordered 8 ditty bags, and arranged for the purchase of wool for knitted articles for them. A paper on culture of dahlias was timely and interesting. Perhaps the highlight of the meeting was the reading of a letter from an Institute in England, asking for pen-friends, and extending an invitation to Canadian boys in the Services, as well as girls, to spend week-ends in their village.

Huntingdon County. Aubrey-Riverfield Branch had a talk on Health subjects by Dr. Quinton, and Dundee a paper on Music. Howick had a letter from a Scottish Institute expressing the thanks of the members for seeds sent the Branch. The oldest member of the Branch celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday by attending a meeting. The effect of the war on community life was studied in a paper. A quilt was finished for Red Cross, twelve dozen eggs sent to the Girls' Friendly Home in Montreal and five dozen eggs to Barrie Memorial Hospital in Ormstown. Ormstown had a "shower" of articles for the ditty bags they are filling for the Navy. The benefits of Health Insurance were explained by Miss Lucy Daly, Provincial Convener of Welfare and Health. The speaker of the meeting was Mr. Hugh Patton who gave an interesting and instructive talk on flowers and their culture.

Richmond County. At its semi-annual meeting Richmond County arranged for the distribution of cans and sugar for jam-making for overseas use and for its collection and shipment. An interesting discussion led by Mrs. T. P. Ross took place on the subject of Education. The meeting was in favour of centralization of School Boards and of a broadcast on the subject. The qualifications necessary for a position on the School Boards were described.

Melbourne Ridge has ordered 12 ditty bags for filling, and has made a quilt for Red Cross. Plans are being made for assisting the "Bundles for Britain" project. A public meeting on education was arranged, with Mr. Johnson of Thetford Mines as speaker. At the July meeting Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie spoke on the War Charities Act, and Mrs. Watson, newly elected County President of Richmond, gave a report of the Provincial Board Meeting. The branch voted \$8. to the British War Service Fund and \$12. to the Greek Relief Fund. Spooner Pond had a contest on home-made dresses. Gore is filling three ditty bags, and is sending an afghan to the Red Cross. Seeds are being collected for Australia. Richmond-Hill Branch has ordered ditty bags, for the Navy. Cleveland Branch voted \$10. to the Greek Relief Fund.

Sherbrooke County. Cherry River Branch held a picnic to which the children in the community were invited. A fine lunch, games with prizes and a social time filled in a happy day. Belvedere Branch distributed wool for knitted articles for ditty bags to be filled. The Red Cross report included 2 children's sweaters, 1 pair gloves, 1 pair child's socks, 1 tuckin, 2 pair gloves. The speaker for the meeting was Mr. Neil Tracy of Sherbrooke who spoke on Organizations for the Blind in Quebec Province. Ascot members answered the roll call with an article for Bundles-for-Britain, and voted \$5. to the Greek Relief Fund. Canning of fruit without sugar was described, and the War-time Prices and Trade Board regulations were studied. Milby Branch voted \$5. to the Greek Relief Fund, and a special donation of fifty cents for each member provided yarn to be knitted for the ditty bags the Branch is filling. A quiz contest with a prize was a feature.

Quebec County. Valcartier Branch was visited and addressed by Mrs. C. E. Dow. Boxes were sent overseas to local boys, seeds provided for the local school children for the growing of exhibits for their annual School Fair. Ditty bags were ordered from the Navy League.

Pontiac County.

Starks Corners Institute had a meeting on Nutrition. A button hole contest was also held.

Elmside had for its June meeting Agriculture as the subject. Conveners for Education and Better Schools spoke on Post-War Education while the convener of Home Economics spoke on the care of cut glass. The president spoke on the history of the Ode and Collect. *Onslow Corners* reported a Red Cross quilt make. Roll call was a nursery rhyme. *Fort Coulonge* Institute featured an interesting talk on Current Events. *Beech Grove* had an interesting paper on table manners for children at home and in public places. Exchange of recipes for strawberries were given.

Shawville reported \$50. given to the cemetery fund. Letters were read from boys overseas who had received parcels also from Greys Institute in England thanking for seeds received. Arrangements were made for the fall fair. \$155.78 was made by the members through a Bingo for Boys Boxes. The Institute provided the refreshment for the Blood Clinic twice. Subject for June was: "Child Welfare", read by Mrs. Reuben Smith.

Stanstead County. Ayer's Cliff is planning a class in Home Nursing or First Aid during the summer months, also a sewing class for beginners.

Beebe gave donations to the hospitals in Newport and Sherbrooke totalling \$20.00, the money being raised by the sale of Mother's Day flowers. Plans were made for filling ditty bags, a "White Elephant Basket" furnishing funds for the purpose. Prizes were given in the local school for a contest sponsored by the Institute. A musical programme was enjoyed at this meeting.

Dixville had items on "How to transplant tomato and lettuce plans", "Canning rhubarb without sugar", and "Blood plasma sent to Africa". The "Carry on Group", sponsored by the W.I., reported 11 quilts, 1 afghan and a large box of made over clothing sent to "Bundles for Britain".

Tomifobia had an address on "Russia's System of Education", followed by a lively discussion of this subject.

Way's Mills featured a baby show at their recent meeting. A paper was read on "Feeding Children" and members were urged to can more vegetables.

Letter from an English W.I.

Dear Members of Belvidere W.I.:

As President of the Aylsham, Norfolk, W.I., I should like to thank you for the lovely tins of apples you sent as a gift for English children. You will be glad to know that the infants in our Wartime Nursery School in Aylsham are enjoying these apples. We have 28 children now in the School, under two nursery attendants. Many of the Children are from the bombed areas of London, Yarmouth, and Norfolk. They are getting so well and the London children have improved beyond recognition since they came into the country.

We in England are more than grateful to the men and women of Canada for their wonderful sympathy and help with the Mother Country in her hour of need. We have a lot of men from the U.S.A. in this neighbourhood, but only a few Canadians in the R.A.F., but they are more than welcome when we meet them.

We have suffered a lot in Air Raids, especially our beautiful city of Norwich, 11 miles from here. It is hard to see homes wrecked and beautiful buildings devastated but the people carry on. When they receive gifts such as yours for their children they are more than grateful.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Madeline Johnson (Mrs.)

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

Boredom

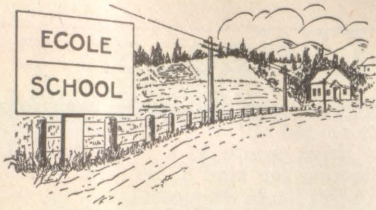
"I wish we had only one month of vacation in summer and one month in the winter! My children are already bored with holidays and can find nothing to do but fight". I heard this said by one mother to another.

Boredom and fighting certainly do go together. But surely it is not necessary for children to be bored by the long summer vacation. These two months of sunshine and outdoor life must be made to yield their full value in health and browned skins, sturdy muscles and sparkling eyes. If this means that we must devote time and energy to planning and directing our children's holidays so that they will not be bored, that is part of our job, and not to be taken lightly.

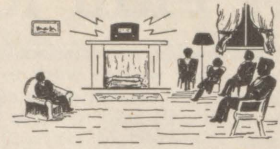
On the other hand, fighting under present conditions is a natural expression of children's awareness of the world they live in, and we should accept the fact that their play will inevitably show the influence of a war that is constantly impinging on all their senses. Newspapers, funny books, radio, conversation, movies and the actual world of planes and soldiers all about them insist that fighting is a major interest for all of us.

But there is no reason why this emphasis on war should become bickering and meanness when children play together. Directed into positive and valuable activities, it can become an incentive to "commando training" of the best sort, to skill in tracking and observation, to construction projects, such as bridging brooks or building dugouts, to making tanks and jeeps from boxes and boards, to camping and meals out-of-doors — to a thousand and one imitative and dramatic activities that drive boredom far away and make the holidays much too short for all they want to do before school opens in September.

How shall we achieve this? Sometimes by direct action in supervising their play and organizing them into teams or armies and allotting tasks and schemes to each. But more often this is accomplished by the indirect method: a suggestion dropped unobtrusively, a new book on commandos, construction, or army camps left lying on a table, a casual remark about the "box" wagons other children have made and the boxes lying out in the shed. A seed sown quietly often bears more fruit than a too heavy push — even in the right direction.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Community Schools — 6th Season

The idea of Community Schools is now well established in Quebec. There is no longer hesitation about the method, the need, or the value of a live community turning its school plant into an active community centre, with a library, with recreation, speakers, and courses of study for adults.

The school plant — a possession of the people, dedicated to education, supported by taxation can easily be adapted to the needs of the hour. The school was first conceived of as a place to train children in the 3 R's. It was a simple world we lived in then. Our needs were simple. Education did not need to be complex, because life was not complex.

The curriculum has advanced since then, for children, in step with a fast stepping world. The school plant has been modernized. Lighting, plumbing, and heating of the latest model are recommended. The 3 R's have been repainted and streamlined.

This school plant, nobly designed and expensively acquired, can be put to multiple uses.

The most urgent, most needed, most commendable *new* use, to which a school plant can be put, is adult education. The value of using the school plant in this manner is now well established in Quebec. The school commissioners have been generous. Teachers and principals have supported the program enthusiastically. For the public it has been a stimulus.

Such is the background of the Quebec Community Schools in their 6th season. New plans are underway. Many of them will be developed at Camp Macdonald.

Asbestos: Mrs. Mary Miller, the secretary, writes that the Asbestos Community School is planning courses in Dramatics, Home Nursing, Arts and Crafts, Home Economics, Child Psychology, and Reconstruction.

Bury: Mrs. Lily MacLeod, the Bury secretary, writes that their Community School has an interesting program planned. A strong executive has been appointed.

East Angus: Miss Myrtle Lipsey, Secretary of the East Angus Community School has reported the choice of Reconstruction, Mechanics and Electricity, Personality, Nutrition and Wood Carving for this year's program. The opening session is to be Monday, September 13.

Magog: Philip Mathams of the Magog Community School writes that the three clergy from that centre are all on the executive and that they have planned for courses in First Aid, French Conversation, Reconstruction, Home Economics and Personality.

Other schools at Scotstown, Stanstead, Buckingham, Lennoxville, Cowansville, and Howick have been discussing this year's program but no definite announcements can be made in this issue.

Camp Macdonald at Georgeville

For the past two years Camp Macdonald has been held at the Cedar Lodge camp site. In that time an interesting tradition of camping for adults has been built up.

The Georgeville camp continued this year with its emphasis on the programs of Community Schools. An added feature was the inclusion of two seminars for executive members of Young People's Societies under the leadership of Philip Mathams and Chas. Stewart.

With the addition of Norman MacKenzie and Miss Beatrice Desfosses to the staff two new aspects of adult education have been developed. Mr. Mackenzie a graduate in sociology and theology from the University of Toronto has already had wide experience in the field of adult education. He has worked previously on the extension staffs both of the University of St. Francis Xavier in Nova Scotia, and the University of British Columbia. His con-

tribution to the camp was to indicate the areas where communities could undertake educational projects that could lead to action.

Miss Defosses, a former Canadian, is an instructor at Fitch College in New York city and has an enviable reputation in music, both as a teacher and as an artist of the stage and radio. At camp Miss Defosses's work was devoted to choral and community singing.

The camp this year was under the direction of R. Alex Sim.

It is necessary to designate the location of camp this year because a second Camp Macdonald is scheduled for August 21 to September 6 on the Macdonald College campus. A report of this camp will appear in a subsequent issue.

A Plan for Participating Citizenship

(The Canadian Association for Adult Education has invited representatives of 100 national organizations now engaged in education or social welfare work to a conference at Macdonald College, September 10, 11 and 12.

The purpose of this conference is to discover a basis of co-operation between these groups in a programme of public education which will help to make it possible for Canadians to take a full share in creating the kind of post-war world we all want to see.

If you belong to an organization that would take an active part in this programme, write the Secretary, Education for Reconstruction Conference, Macdonald College, Que., for further information.)

Education for Reconstruction

The word "reconstruction" is on everybody's lips these days. How far the reconstruction is to go is a matter of discussion, but at least all are agreed that we cannot return to a world which periodically exacts the sacrifice and waste of war.

That this requires some measure of planning in advance is also agreed. While our soldiers fight abroad, we must make the plans at home that will insure the kind of society they will want when they return. That part of the job is for us to do so that their struggle this time shall not be in vain.

It is assumed, too, that whatever plan is made shall have a reasonable regard for the needs of all men, including their need for a discriminating part in their own government. In a democratic society we are committed to that. There is a deep feeling that the irrational and untamed forces against which we have been fighting can finally be dealt with only by wise and understanding people.

Moreover, there is a desire, these days, on the part of the plain citizen to have some objective understanding of his world, of how it works and of its problems. The average citizen feels that for too long he has been the victim of forces that he could, but does not understand. Too often he works against his own interest because he does not *know*.

But such vague feelings will achieve little in the creating of a new world. There are tough problems to be solved and they will yield only to people who are informed and are willing to work.

Moreover, while people are receptive and curious now, there are already indications that as victory becomes assured, complacency will set in again. The issues which have never been very clear to most people will become blurred again. Canadians, on the whole, are not inclined to be radical and in the absence of any definite alternative they will revert to what is familiar, consoling themselves that not much better was to be expected.

It was in recognition of this urgent need and this great opportunity that the Canadian Association for Adult Education has undertaken a widespread programme of public

education for citizenship. Having developed in the last few years in the Farm Radio Forum an effective method of public education, it did so with greater confidence. The proposal for the new programme was that a series of radio broadcasts during the coming winter should deal with the emergent problems of reconstruction at home and abroad.

The co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was willing and immediate. The provision of study material and references supplementary to the broadcasts was felt to be essential. But most important was the organizing of listening groups across the country. The method of the small group made up of neighbours meeting

to hear a broadcast, reading the pamphlets and books, joining in discussion and then taking action on the basis of information rather than prejudice, has proved its effectiveness. It was a simple matter to enlist the co-operation of educational bodies in every province. Already the response of organizations and individuals has been eager and widespread.

Opportunity

"It is foolish to minimize difficulties and we hope that we cannot be accused of blind optimism. But it is equally foolish, and might easily be fatal to our war effort, not to recognize that while civilization is threatened with utter disaster and death, there are also held out to us opportunities greater than have ever come within the reach of man."

Kotschnig.

A conference has been called for September 10, 11, 12, at Macdonald College, Que., when representatives of participating organizations will discover a basis of co-operation, give final form to the project and officially launch the programme.

The Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship is generously making possible the calling of this conference. It may well prove to be an epoch-making occasion in Canadian life.

But the task is a very large one. Nothing less than the awakening of our people to their full responsibility in public affairs is being attempted. Comparatively speaking, it is easy to organize a battalion or to establish a factory for the production of weapons of war. To undertake something so intangible as the education of a people to an awareness of its destiny demands a greater courage and a greater skill. The co-operation of all public spirited Canadians in every walk of life is required to mobilize our people for this second effort.

And as the motto on the old sundial says, "It is later than you think."

Manifesto of the Canadian Association for Adult Education 1943

The Canadian Association for Adult Education confronting the challenge of world events, in its annual convention of May, 1943, desires to affirm its stand in regard to the basic issues of the crisis and to call upon all interested individuals and groups to share with the Association the urgent educational task of creating and strengthening those attitudes and understandings upon which a new Canadian and world society can be found.

The C.A.A.E. believes that in this day of total war and total challenge, academic aloofness and neutrality are not enough and that it is obliged to declare itself categorically upon those basic issues of human principle which underlie the social and economic, and spiritual problems of our times.

The C.A.A.E. therefore affirms its adherence to the following principles:

- a) The principle of total and mutual responsibility — of each for all and all for each — both as between persons and as between nations. This must be made operative even towards the criminal or underprivileged individual and the guilty or underprivileged nation.
- b) Social controls and planning are a necessary expression of this sense of social responsibility. Planning need not necessarily involve governmental ownership of, control over, or active interference with, economic enterprises. Nevertheless, it is probable that the area of public ownership and control should be extended in those enterprises most essential to human welfare, and where individual enterprise is unable or unwilling to operate in the public interest. It is still more desirable that the area of voluntary co-operative activity in every field should be increased.
- c) Human beings are ends not means. Planning must be combined with such local and community participation and democratic vigilance as to prevent the regimentation and frustration of the human personality. Social efficiency and social security are not ends in themselves but are for the sake of human dignity and personal fulfilment.
- d) Efficient service to the community, and not social privilege, financial power or property rights, should determine the status of the individual.
- e) The greater importance of consumption over production as the determining factor in economic activity must be re-asserted. Consumption goals, such as meeting decent standards of nutrition and housing, should be the main incentive of economic life.
- f) Social goals take precedence over individual and sectional purposes of profit or advantage. This principle asserts itself in time of war and must be maintained for the winning of the peace. Great collective purposes of social security, world nutrition, slum clearance, reforestation, soil conservation etc., are emphatically necessary as binding forces uniting our people, motivating economic life, and giving dynamic content to planning and to the effort after full employment.
- g) Neither the old individualism nor the newer mass-collectivism but a relationship of voluntary co-operation, which balances rights with responsibilities, is the basic pattern of the emergent social order. Such a relationship of voluntary co-operation has a place for central planning and control as well as for the legitimate liberties and enterprises of the individual. In the international sphere it supports the obligations of a collective system for defence and for the maintenance of world peace.

The C.A.A.E. will seek the co-operation of all individuals and organisations who endorse these principles in formulating and executing a whole-hearted campaign of public education directed towards the winning of a people's war and a people's peace.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

A Busy Summer

This is proving to be one of the busiest summers the College has had. At the time of writing, the dormitories are taxed to capacity and promise to continue that way.

The annual Summer School for Teachers was in session throughout July, with a total enrollment of 156, including the French Summer School during the same period.

Handicrafts courses began drawing students from Ste. Anne's and neighbouring districts early in May, and every morning the corridor east of the Main Building is lined with the bicycles of commuters to the morning classes in woodworking, weaving and leatherwork.

Early in July, 30 young women selected by the Red Cross arrived for a special 10 weeks' course, which will train them to be handicraft technicians capable of teaching their skills in military hospitals to convalescent and disabled men. In their blue dust coats they provide a dash of colour as they move to and from their work. They are trained not only to weave, hook rugs, make gloves, lino cuts, etc. but also to fashion their own equipment for these crafts. Many will go overseas at the end of the course.

The annual Clergy School with 143 registered occupied the premises August 2 - 13. A distinguished staff included Dr. J. S. Thomson of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Professor S. MacLean Gilmour of Queen's University, W. Lyndon Smith of Toronto, Dr. C. P. Martin of McGill, and J. S. Astbury of Baron Byng High School.

A new venture of the Rural Adult Education Service, "Camp Macdonald," after the pattern of the leadership training camp held for three years past on Lake Memphramagog, will draw community and industrial leaders for a course in recreation and adult education methods from August 21 to September 6th. About 100 students are expected.

The final gathering before College term opens will be the Conference on Education for Reconstruction, September 10, 11 and 12, when prominent educationalists from across Canada will make plans for the winter programme of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Praises Work of N. V. Jankov

High praise for Nicholas V. Jankov, Head Gardener at the N.S.A.C., Truro, is contained in a letter received by Hon. John A. McDonald, Minister of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, from Francis A. Robinson, President of the American Landscape School, Des Moines, Iowa.

President Robinson, in announcing that Mr. Jankov has been awarded Grade "A" in all subjects in a recently taken course in Landscape Design said, "he completed our course in seven months, which is far above the average student. We feel that the average student is doing nicely to complete the course in two years. Both the written work and drafting and design work was excellent. It showed he spent hours of constant study and thorough concentration."

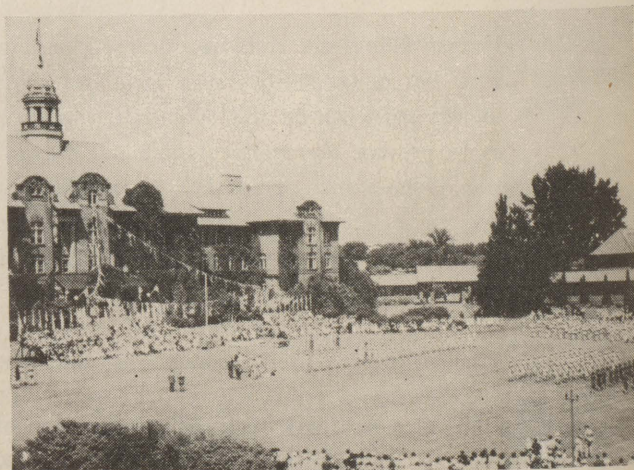
Mr. Jankov is a Diploma Course graduate (1934) of Macdonald College.

Phil Archer, D.F.C.

There is now hanging, in the front hall of the College near the memorial clock, a framed photograph of Squadron Leader P. L. I. Archer, D.F.C., which we received a few days ago from the R.C.A.F.

The citation printed below the photograph reads: "This officer is a most efficient leader. He has completed sorties over enemy territory and has destroyed at least four enemy aircraft. On one occasion, although wounded in the leg, he flew his badly damaged aircraft back to the base where he executed a skillful landing."

Phil Archer is a graduate of Macdonald College, and received his degree in May 1940. He was posted "missing" on July 24th.



The College presented this colourful scene when the Governor General of Canada made the awards to a graduating class of the C.W.A.C. on July 8.

Can Do Canning Without Sugar

Because it is necessary in wartime to save the greatest amount of fruits and vegetables for winter use, home canning is now of greater importance. Home canning may be carried out successfully and without waste, if strict adherence is given to the directions to be found in the household Bulletin No. 751 "Wartime Canning" which has been prepared by the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Although the amount of sugar is limited due to the war, it does not follow that the greatest amount cannot be canned, because, in the matter of fruit, after the sugar has been stretched to its utmost, fruit can be canned without sugar.

The bulletin states: "All fruits may be successfully canned without sugar. Use boiling water instead of syrup. Add five minutes to time of sterilization given in the timetable. Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, currants, plums, and rhubarb can be packed in sealers—crushed until the juice overflows, and sterilized allowing 5 minutes longer than time required when syrup is used. Fruit canned without sugar is excellent for pies and desserts and may be sweetened as used with a little sugar from the weekly ration. Chemical compounds and 'canning powders' are not recommended because heat sterilization is sufficient for preservation."

The bulletin contains information and directions on every phase of canning fruits and vegetables in the home, and many practical recipes for jams and jellies. It may be obtained by writing to Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Farmer Is The Man

The farmer does not have to know much. Aside from learning how to milk, shock wheat, play obstetrician to a Jersey cow, train a dog, put together a binder, fan grain, build a load of hay or a wheat-stack, judge whether to start a balky horse, operate a gasoline engine, repair general machinery, string fences, fiddle clover seed, trap rats, splice rope, build sheds, butcher hogs, prepare apple butter, prune trees, vines and bushes, keep fruit, plant corn, potatoes cabbage and garden truck, sow wheat, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat and timothy, pick seed corn, cull hens, treat a heifer for a rotten hoof with butter antimony, or a horse for the colic, harness a horse, fertilize a field, pull stumps, shingle a roof, watch the markets, breed livestock, weld a broken shaft, whittle out a new wagon spoke or a whiffletree, operate some twenty different kinds of machines, run a radio, and stand off the lightning rod salesman—he doesn't have to know more than the average young man could learn in twenty years of intensive training.

—The Rotary Voice.

BUDGET

Jones: "How do you spend your income?"

Smith: "About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food and 20 per cent for amusement."

Jones: "But that adds up to 120 per cent."

Smith: "That's right!"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please send the Macdonald College Journal for two years to

Name

Print name and address clearly

Address

The Subscription Fee of \$1.00 for 2 years is enclosed.

(The price for a 1 year subscription is 50c)

FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL IT WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO:

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC

MACDONALD COLLEGE

(McGILL UNIVERSITY)

Faculty of Agriculture

THE DIPLOMA COURSE—of two winters' duration (November to March) arranged for the convenience of farm boys—eminently practical—comparatively inexpensive.

THE DEGREE COURSE, B.Sc. (Agr.)—extending over four years. A sound scientific course and an all round education, with opportunity to specialize in the various branches of agriculture represented in the profession and in farm practice.

GRADUATE COURSES (M.Sc., Ph.D.)—advanced training for scientific workers. Specialist courses in Agronomy, Animal Nutrition and Breeding, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Entomology, Horticulture, Parasitology and Plant Pathology.

All Quebec students in the Faculty of Agriculture receive a grant from the Provincial Government of \$9.00 per month of attendance to apply on account of board and lodging.

*Application for Admission to be Made to The Registrar,
Macdonald College, Que.*

School of Household Science

HOMEMAKER COURSE, ONE YEAR—discontinued for duration of the war.

DEGREE COURSE B.Sc. (H.Ec.)—extending over four years and training for professional life.

Tuition is free in the first course for daughters of farmers of the Province of Quebec.

*Application for Admission to be Made to The Registrar,
Macdonald College, Que.*

School for Teachers

The School for Teachers gives a thorough training to those intending to teach in the Protestant schools of the Province.

Tuition free to all students, and bursaries of \$100.00 each given to those students of the elementary class who promise to teach three years in an elementary rural school in the Province of Quebec. For the duration of the war this School will be operated at Strathcona Hall, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

*Application for Admission to be Made to Dr. W. P. Percival,
Department of Education, Quebec.*

